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COUNT BETHLEN IS ASSAULTED AT LEAGUE SESSION

Journalist Strikes Tyrant a Blow in Face

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, June 10.—A Hungarian newspaperman forced his way into a secret session of the Hungarian commission to the league of nations today and unceremoniously struck Count Bethlen, head of the commission, and premier in Horthy's fascist government, a blow in the face.

The journalist was arrested immediately.

"For five years Count Bethlen has martyred the Hungarian people," the arrested man said.

Bethlen heavily guarded yesterday when he appeared at the league secretariat accompanied by an armed guard of six Swiss federal officials. Two watched the entrances, two guarded the halls, while two accompanied the premier.

This was the first time an official attending a league meeting had asked for Swiss police protection. It is understood that Bethlen had received letters threatening him with personal attack.

The assailant of the Hungarian statesman was identified as Ivan de Juth, a Hungarian who is temporarily employed by the Era Nouvelle, a Paris newspaper which is the organ of the left bloc.

"In the name of the Hungarian nation!" De Juth cried when he slapped Count Bethlen's face.

Marquis de Medici, an Italian fascist attaché, immediately intervened.

De Juth scattered typewritten documents protesting against the Hungarian regime.

The incident caused such excitement that the meeting of the commission was suspended.

Arbitration Lands Another Hard Jolt on Trusting Union

CLEVELAND, June 10.—The 2,500 workers organized in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in this city have been granted a wage increase of 5 per cent. The union demanded a wage raise of 17 per cent, basing their demand on the increased cost of living, the increased efficiency of the industry, the higher profits that have been obtained and the future prospects of the industry.

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; A. Katovsky, business representative; and C. Kreindler, vice-president of the union, represented the workers. Stewart Chase, of the Labor Bureau, also presented arguments for the wage increase.

The referees, Dr. Jacob Hollander of Baltimore, J. R. McLane of Manchester, N. H., and M. L. Cooke of Philadelphia, listened to the arguments of the workers and of the manufacturers, who declared that the industry is unstable, and decided to grant a wage increase covering only the increase in the cost of living from 1923 to the present day. The increase goes into effect today.

Singer Company Workers Greet Shop Nucleus Bulletin

BLAZEBETH, N. J., June 10.—Much favorable comment was heard in many departments in the Singer Sewing Machine company factory here, following the appearance of the first issue of the Singer Worker.

Conditions in this shop are of the worst. The plant employs 8,000 workers. These workers are forced to work to top notch speed at all times for about \$25 a week.

Police Use Tear Gas on Princeton Students

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Tear gas bombs were used by police to rout 2,000 students, who sought to release three students arrested by the police as ringleaders in an assault of students on freshmen seeking to extinguish a blaze on Blair tower started by students.

The students, falling to free the three, then surrounded the jail demanding their immediate release.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

WEISBORD AND DARROW TO SPEAK AT THE CHICAGO PASSAIC DEFENSE MEETING AT ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Arrangements were made today to bring Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, to Chicago to speak at a great defense and protest meeting on June 16 along with Clarence Darrow and others.

In order to accommodate the big crowd which will turn out to hear Darrow and Weisbord, and to protest against the persecutions of striking textile workers and the arrest of over 300 in Passaic, the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium has been engaged.

The Chicago Local of International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the mass meeting will be held, has called upon all Chicago labor to rally to this Passaic defense demonstration and for its members and volunteers to call at its office at 23 So. Lincoln St. for posters, pluggers and other material about the meeting and the "Passaic Defense" campaign.

RUSSIAN WORKERS AID STRIKE OF THE BRITISH COAL MINERS

(Continued from page 1)
rades. The workers of the Lenin and Bukharin works, a quarter of a day's wages. The wood workers contributed 1,000 roubles. And a huge number of small subscriptions have come in. It would be difficult to find a factory or institution which did not hasten to give substantial aid to the British workers.

Even the students, the pioneers, collect kopecks, gather roubles—roubles which afterwards have mounted up into thousands.

Only Repaying a Debt.

The workers say in their resolutions that this is only the commencement. That if necessary they will double, even triple this aid. That this is only part of the debt which the British workers at one time gave the workers of Archangel. It was the British workers after all, who made the imperialists leave the north of Soviet Russia and now a good opportunity has come to repay the debt.

The workers heard with great misgivings the news that the Trade Union General Council had refused their aid. "They have no right to, they say, and began collecting money with still greater energy. Subscription lists were circulated around the works.

Clinch Fists at Traitors.

But this news sowed the first alarm, and some workers decided: "To have detailed reports on the events in Great Britain once a week." In the resolutions the British comrades are warned: "Have no trust, comrades, in the heroes of Black Friday. Beware of new betrayals by the compromisers."

The last telegram that the compromisers had issued the order to call off the general strike came like the lash of a whip. No resolutions could show how many thousands of workers, fists clinched with rage at this news, how many thousands of people burned with the desire to roll these Thomases, MacDonalds and Hendersons in the gutter.

From Donetsk Basin.

By S. LOKOFF (Worker Correspondent)

DONETSK BASIN, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The news of the strike of the British workers aroused tremendous interest among the Donetsk workers. In some large working class centers the news of the strike was received on "Press Day" (May 5). After speeches had been delivered on the significance of the press, the workers were told the news which was received by stormy expressions of solidarity with the British strikers.

The Makeyev workers learned of the strike in the evening after a report

on Press Day in the club. At this meeting the workers received the news of the strike with enthusiasm. The workers decided to contribute a quarter of a day's pay, and sent thru Comrade Tomsky a telegram to the British workers supporting them in their struggle.

Metal Workers Aid Miners Aid.

At the press evening in the "October Revolution" Locomotive Works at Lugansk, the news of the events in England aroused great enthusiasm amongst those present. Many of those participating in the evening called for aid to the British workers. The workers decided to contribute 1% of their monthly wages.

At a meeting in the Kadiyevsk mines, the news of the strike in England was also met with great enthusiasm by 2,000 workers. The Kadiyevsk miners say in their resolution: "We will support the British working class in their struggle against the capitalist oppressors, like one man." They decided to contribute a day's wages to the strikers and appealed to the workers in the west to support the British strikers.

Ready All the Time to Aid.

The second Lugansk Congress of Soviets on behalf of 120,000 organized workers and 400,000 peasants of the region, states in its greeting to the fighting British workers:

"We understand all the complications of this struggle under British conditions, but we have faith in the victory of the working class and its degree of organization. Tell the British miners and all the workers that we are ready at all times and with all our means, to come to their aid in the struggle. We are waiting with impatience the time when we will storm capitalism in a united front."

At a meeting of miners of the Gorkovskiy pits, there were over 3,000 workers present, who filled the theater to overflowing. Twenty-five workers spoke at the meeting calling for support to the strikers. Their proposal for the contribution of one day's pay was welcomed with stormy applause.

In the shops of the Lugansk enamel works, the workers are talking of nothing else but the events in England. News of the All-Russian Council of Trade Union contribution met with the approval of the workers. The workers and employees of the enamel works contributed half a day's wages to the strikers.

The workers of the textile factory in Lugansk decided also to contribute half a day's wages to the strikers.

Besides the voluntary contributions a campaign is also conducted at workers' meetings "challenging" people thru the newspapers to contribute subscriptions in aid of the British strikers.

Crowe Funds to Be Used in Election Quiz

Deneen Board Members Block Appropriation

Special State's Attorney Charles A. McDonald, who is in charge of the special grand jury to investigate election fraud charges, has appointed Federal Agent Patrick Roche to aid him in the investigation.

The quiz, headed by McDonald, will have to depend on the \$50,000 allotted to the state's attorney's office for investigations, as the 5 Deneen republicans on the board of county commissioners have declared they would refuse to vote for the appropriation as the vote quiz is not needed and is only an attempt to whitewash Crowe's office and his gangland friends. There are 15 members on the board and it requires a four-fifths vote to pass a special appropriation.

Municipal Judge Daniel Trude, whose contest of the nomination of the Crowe henchman, Joseph Savare, for county judge brought about Crowe's attempt to get a whitewash grand jury, will appear before the executive committee of the superior court Monday to block the attempt of the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson gang to take the election contest out of the hands of the anti-Crowe Judge McKinley, and put in the hands of a pro-Crowe judge.

SEND IN A SUB!

Get the Point?

WEISBORD AND DARROW TO SPEAK AT THE CHICAGO PASSAIC DEFENSE MEETING AT ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

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Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

PINCHOT FUND EQUALS GRAFT OF NEWBERRY

"Liberal" Spent Sum of \$195,000

(Continued from page 1)

spent nearly \$500,000 in Allegheny county in the employment of watchers.

"The Vane committee had ten watchers in each district at \$10 each, and there were 1,414 districts," said McGovern. "That cost Vane alone \$141,000."

"How do you know that?"

"Two men told me," the witness replied. "One was Congressman Morin of Pittsburgh."

McGovern said there were approximately 35,350 Paper watchers and 14,140 Vane watchers in Allegheny county.

Few Democrats.

There were only 4,000 democrats in Allegheny county out of a total vote of 138,000, he added.

"Why, that's appalling!" Reed ejaculated. "No wonder you have corruption up there. You must be mistaken."

"Oh, no," interposed Goff, "all democrats up there become republicans as soon as they move in."

"Well, I guess you'd count them that way in the end," said Reed. "All I can say is that the democrats don't have much chance up there and after we cleaned them up, you go robbing each other."

McGovern declared the Pittsburgh "machine" only "made up its mind a day or so before the election," as to which candidate would be supported. Vane and Max G. Leslie now rule the "machine," he added.

"Usually we don't know who has won until the Friday after the election," said McGovern. "In the last election, Biddleman led by 60,000 Wednesday morning and he was 10,000 behind Wednesday night. That was a change of 70,000 votes on Wednesday."

"And those votes were held by the county commissioners?" asked Reed.

"Yes," McGovern declared it was an "old practice" in Pittsburgh to pad the poll books.

He Supported Pepper.

"Have you ever sent any one to jail for padding the list?"

"No," but I've had thousands arrested."

"Any convicted?"

"Well, no," said McGovern. "The present district attorney in Pittsburgh is also the republican county chairman."

"Whom did he support?"

"Senator Pepper."

Stole 20,000 Votes.

McGovern charged that "Governor Pinchot got 20,000 more votes in Allegheny county than were counted for him."

"Were they thrown out?" asked Senator King, democrat, of Utah.

"Yes," replied McGovern. "They were not counted for him and then given to some other candidate."

"On what evidence do you base that statement?"

"I base it on my professional knowledge gained from district leaders before and after the election."

O'Flaherty Speaks on British Strike at Northwest Hall

To the American trade unionists it should be of particular interest to learn how the British general strike, developed from day to day, how the splendid solidarity expressed itself, and how the trade union machinery from the top to the bottom functioned in such a great conflict.

Saturday, June 17, at 8 p. m. at the Northwest hall, Tom O'Flaherty, just returned from England, will tell of his personal experiences among the British workers. Admission is free to this meeting.

Traction Magnate Is on University Board of Trustees

Samuel Insull and John J. Mitchell Jr. have been appointed to the board of trustees of the Armour Institute of Technology. Substantial progress in the plan to affiliate Armour Institute with Northwestern University was reported by Dr. Howard M. Raymond, president of the institute.

Count Skrzyński Seeks Duel with Sztetyski

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WARSAW, June 10.—The former premier of Poland, Count Skrzyński, whose duel with General Count Sztetyski scheduled for yesterday morning was cancelled, has now challenged four individuals to duels. Those challenged include his own seconds and seconds of General Sztetyski.

The former premier asserted that he was insulted by the cancellation of the duel, which implied that he had sought to dodge the engagement. The seconds of his opponent announced that the duel was off inasmuch as Skrzyński had allowed twenty-four hours to elapse between the time of receiving the insult and the actual challenge.

General Sztetyski was challenged to a duel by General Dresner, one of Marshal Pilsudski's aides.

Bumper Crop in Soviet Union Is An Event Full of Great Significance

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

One of the most important among many significant international events right now is the fact that the peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics are harvesting a bumper grain crop.

This development no doubt has a very great deal to do with the hurried trip to the United States of Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the league of nations general commissioner for Austria, to urge the adoption of a more friendly attitude towards the Soviet Union; with the latest declaration of Poland that no Baltic alliance against the Soviet Union is being planned, and with the presence in the United States of Ivan S. Lobachov, chairman of the Khebro-product or Soviet Union grain trading organization.

Dr. Zimmerman is declared to be one of the world's greatest financial experts. But all his wizardry has not been able to lift materially any part of capitalist Europe from its economic depression. Zimmerman declares that Russia must return to the economic life of Europe.

While Zimmerman has been busy in Austria, trying to save that country from discredited labor, the Germans carried some of Zimmerman's ideas into action by signing a treaty with the Soviet power that stunned the Locarnoists, rattled the bones of the league of nations and even put some bad crimps in the Versailles peace treaty.

The Germans needed Soviet trade much more than they wanted a seat at the council table of the league of nations. They were even ready and eager to use American gold to extend credits to the Soviet Union.

The Wall Street government at Washington thought this was going a little too far and issued one of its pronouncements to the effect that U. S. money sent to Europe must not be used to extend credits to the Soviet Union. No doubt Dr. Zimmerman is rushing over to this side of the Atlantic to report that this hurts capitalist Europe much more than it injures that large part of the continent under Soviet rule.

All of the Baltic states depend economically upon the Soviet Union. Without Soviet trade their factories and workshops lie idle while restless armies of unemployed continue to grow ceaselessly, a menace to white terror rule. The ease with which Pilsudski overturned Witos' rule in Poland is an indication of the instability of the Baltic governments generally.

When these could look to Paris for financial and military support, the outlook was not so dark. But anti-Soviet hopes have continued to drop with the fall of the franc, until Baltic statesmen now try to forget that they ever entertained any aggressions against the Workers' Republic.

The Russian peasants got tired of protesting and joined city labor in taking power into their own hands. They know now that every additional bushel of grain they put on the market and sell, helps strengthen the Soviet economy and increases their standard of living.

American farmers only know that there is a powerful profit-taking class, that dominates the government, and stands ready to demand a toll of profit on every bushel of grain produced, unmindful of whether the farmer goes bankrupt and is forced to see his family starve and live in misery.

The Soviet system of the Russians stands as a challenge to the capitalist system of the United States. The bumper crop in the Soviet Union is an international event of great significance as it strengthens the challenge of the Soviet system to capitalism, not only in the United States, but all over the world.

COURT REFUSES TO ENFORCE THE JACKSONVILLE MINE AGREEMENT

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 10.—The attempt by the United Mine Workers of America to use the capitalist courts to enforce the Jacksonville agreement has failed with the refusal of Judge I. G. Lazelle to issue an injunction asked to restrain four coal companies from operating at a scale other than that in the Jacksonville agreement. The judge said the agreement was not an "enforceable contract" and did not bind the coal companies.

Regarding the union's petition that the coal companies be restrained from hiring miners not belonging to the union, the judge ruled that a contract covering this question, "if not too broad, could be made, provided it could be carried out."

The court declared it could not understand the Baltimore ratification of the Jacksonville agreement, in which the union and the Monongahela Coal Association were the contracting parties. That the four companies were members of the association he did not doubt, but he could not take "judicial notice" of it without more evidence than had been presented, therefore he could not hold that the agreement was binding upon them.

Counsel for the U. M. W. of A. said that the union would take an appeal to the supreme court.

HOFFMAN MUST GO TO PRISON ON SATURDAY

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Justice Pierce Butler of the supreme court denied the application of Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman of Chicago for a stay of execution of his jail sentence.

Hoffman, involved in the Druggan-Lake scandal, has been ordered to jail Saturday.

International Workers' Aid Street Meetings

The Chicago International Workers' Aid will hold two more street corner meetings this week on the British miners' strike.

One meeting will be held tonight at North and Orchard street, with Robert Minor, H. W. Hicks, Jack Bradon and Pat Tooley as speakers.

Saturday night a street meeting will be held at Division and Washtenaw, with Jack Bradon, L. Greenspoon, W. J. Hayes and H. A. Beck as the speakers. Both of these meetings will start at 8 o'clock.

Scott Is Denied Change of Venue

Application for a change of venue in the insanity hearing of Russell Scott, returned here from the asylum for the criminally insane at Chester, was denied in a written opinion by Judge Marcus Kavanagh in Criminal court.

UNION TAILORS CALLED UPON TO ELECT SILLINSKY

Progressive Must Get Members' Support

By a Worker Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—There always comes a time in every organization when the old "timber" must be cleared away and be replaced by new.

This is the case within the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America at the present time. Brother Sweeney can no longer serve the organization of which he is secretary. The J. T. U. must get new "timber" in the secretarial position if it is not to be swept under by the tides of reaction and the old fashioned way of conducting the affairs of a union.

In selecting this new "timber" we need not look very far and we will find it in no other personage than Max J. Sillinsky. Not because Max is handsome or a good hand-shaker, but because he has been progressive, to such an extent that Sweeney has even suggested that he be ousted from the J. T. U. It would be a crime if anything like that should happen to Brother Sillinsky.

Why is he said to be a progressive? Let us go over the situation and point out just a few instances. Brother Sillinsky has for some time advocated amalgamation, in fact ever since amalgamation has become an issue in the labor movement in America. He has also been a staunch supporter of the move for recognition of Soviet Russia and has fought on the floor of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for it. And Max Sillinsky has been a supporter of the International Labor Defense in Cleveland ever since its inception.

A good many more instances could be cited, but there is really no need to do so at this time as the election period for secretary to the J. T. U. is now on and the members are quite well aware of the facts regarding the two outstanding candidates, Sweeney and Sillinsky. Certainly with a progressive record like that which Brother Sillinsky stands upon no member of the J. T. U. could afford to overlook an opportunity to vote for him as secretary of the organization in preference to Sweeney.

Iron Workers Win Fight on Open Shoppers

Iron League Backs Up; \$1.50 After Oct. 1

The dispute of the Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 1, with the Iron League contractors, which led to the strike of many big jobs in the Chicago district, has been ended by an agreement in which the open-shoppers were forced to agree to the clause providing that the union may strike any job contracted for hereafter on which non-union workers who refuse to join the union are employed.

The union iron workers are now ordered back to work at the old wage rate of \$1.37½ an hour until October 1, when the increase demanded at the beginning of the strike will take effect and the pay will be raised to \$1.50 an hour.

Union officials disclaimed knowledge of the reported "bucking" of bitter-end open-shoppers among the iron league members at the terms of the agreement. The union will hold its usual business meeting Monday night to discuss this and other affairs.

Compromise Farm Relief Bill Brought Before the Senate

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, June 10.—A substitute for the Dawes-McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Fess, republican, of Ohio, as a more favorable relief proposal in the eyes of administration leaders.

The proposal, offered as an amendment, leaves out that equalization fee plan followed in the pending bill. It follows the lines of the Tinner bill, providing for a \$100,000,000 appropriation for farmers' loans to be administered by a marketing commission of seven members, to be appointed by the president.

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Every number and the hall—a Every dance

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SATURDAY
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BELDEN HALL
2305 Lincoln Ave.

Admission 50 Cents. Auspices North Side Branch of I. L. O.

HINDENBURG TO AID FASCISTS IN REFERENDUM WAR

Publish Letter in German Press

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, June 10.—Desperate attempts are being made by the fascist-monarchist forces to defeat the referendum, which is to take place on June 20. Every available propaganda source is being used in their fear that the referendum expropriating the royal families may pass and the proceeds from the sale of the vast estates be used to aid the unemployed, the victims of the imperialist world war and the poor peasants of Germany.

The monarchists have made public the letter of President von Hindenburg to State Secretary von Loebell, in which Hindenburg declares that he is opposed to taking away the vast estates from the royal families and intimates that if the referendum passes he will, because of his "allegiance to the royal family" which he "has served for many years," refuse to carry it out.

The publication of this letter in a number of German newspapers was looked on as a most desperate attempt on the part of the fascist and monarchist groups to defeat the referendum.

It was declared that this letter would only be used in case the sentiment of the German workers and farmers was such that the referendum might win. In that case the fascists and monarchists declared they would publish the letter and by threatening a civil war defeat the referendum.

Turkey Threatens to Boycott U. S. Goods

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—Turkey threatens the United States with a boycott of American made goods if steps are not made to renew the Turkish-American commercial treaty now about to expire.

NORGE TO FLY OVER U. S. IN PROPAGANDA TRIP FOR NAVY DEPT.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Word that Roald Amundsen would reassemble his transpolar dirigible Norge at Camp Lewis, Wash., for a flight across the United States via San Francisco was in the hands of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce today. The big airship is on its way from Alaska to Camp Lewis, where the navy department is expected to co-operate in its reassembling. Lincoln Ellsworth and the rest of the crew of the Norge will make the flight over the United States, according to announced plans.

PUPPET KING OF EGYPT DEFENDS BRITISH TYRANNY

Fuad Delivers Prepared Speech to Parliament

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAIRO, Egypt, June 10.—King Fuad, puppet king in Britain's conspiracy to throttle the people of Egypt beneath the iron heel of imperialism, opened parliament today and in his speech from the throne, prepared for him by a flunky of Lombard street, urged a "favorable entente" with Britain and the most shameful sophistry, proclaimed yielding to Britain the only path toward Egypt's independence.

Fuad is everywhere regarded as a mere servile lackey of Britain and is despised even by other hirelings of Britain for his total depravity and willingness to aid Britain butcher half the population if only he can remain as a figure-head protected by foreign cannon and bayonets.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

A S K COOLIDGE TO NAME BOARD OF MEDIATION

R. R. Unions Expect It to Grant Increase

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 10.—W. G. Lee, president, and W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, with L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, called at the White House June 5 and told President Coolidge of the demand of their membership for a wage increase.

They reported to him the refusal of their demand by the management of the eastern railroads, and indicated that they would soon be ready to bring this dispute before the boards of adjustment provided in the new Watson-Parker rail labor disputes law. They told him further that there was every likelihood that the case would go to the mediation board, which, under the new law, he must appoint.

Rail labor is understood in Washington to be dissatisfied with the time taken by the railroad management for setting up the machinery of direct discussion between employer and worker. They also gave the president their view that he should name the mediation board immediately. If mediation fails, the White House must set up a fact-finding commission which shall report on the situation, and this report must be made public.

Brotherhoods Ask Wage Increase

CLEVELAND, June 10.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union have all asked for a wage increase ranging from \$1 to \$1.54 per day. The men have conferred in Cleveland, after having received an approval of the demand for a wage raise by referendum of the organizations.

While the locomotive engineers were meeting in session in Cleveland word came from New York that the rail heads representing fifty lines east of the Mississippi had refused the wage increase to the conductors and trainmen. This did not deter the locomotive engineers, who elected a subcommittee of 21 to get into touch with the representatives of the other organizations and put up uniform demands.

The reasons given for refusing the wage increase were that conditions did not justify it and that it would mean an added burden of \$85,000,000 to \$95,000,000 to the railway companies.

Pomerene to Oppose Willis in Election This Fall in Ohio

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Atlee Pomerene, the democratic nominee for the United States senate in 1922, intends to run for the senate once more. He was "prevailed" upon by his friends, who insisted that he is the only logical candidate for the toga now worn by Senator Willis, the republican incumbent.

Pomerene is very busy at the present time "prosecuting" the men implicated in the Teapot Dome and naval petroleum reserves. "Mr. Coolidge and the country" require his services in this trying work, and therefore Mr. Pomerene announces that he will not be able to do any work before the primaries in August.

Mr. Pomerene is an outstanding wet, Gentech, another wet candidate for the senate, withdrawing in his favor. Willis is a rabid dry—so the fight will be on the big "political" issue of whether senators and congressmen are to have their bottle or not.

Supreme Court Judge Florence E. Allen, who is a candidate for the democratic nomination, has announced that she will not withdraw from the primary, hence a lively fight may be expected. Neither has done or can be expected to do anything for the working class.

The situation in the state of Ohio is ripe for a united labor ticket and many wide-awake unionists and workers are looking forward to the launching of a labor ticket.

Race Discrimination in Loew's Theater

NEW YORK, June 9.—Loew's Victoria Theater, 125th street, has in the past two weeks made two attempts to bar Negroes from sitting in the seats on the main floor.

Richard Thomas, New York University student, was the latest victim of race discrimination in this theater. After he had bought his ticket and entered the theater a girl usher told him to go to the balcony.

Thomas, seeing many vacant seats in the orchestra circle, refused to listen to the usher and strode towards the empty seats. A male usher then assailed Thomas. Later the manager joined in the fight to oust him.

In court the judge found Thomas guilty of disorderly conduct, but suspended sentence.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

TWO MAY DAY MESSAGES REVEAL OPPOSING FORCES IN MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

The American labor movement was not taken into the confidence of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, when he sent the message, which we give below, to the German Federation of Trade Unions on May 1, this year, and published in the Vorwaerts, social-democratic organ.

It should be noted that Green, while he pays a compliment to the revolutionary Labor Day, May First, definitely excludes from his program of "peace and understanding" all but the "constructive movements" to which he says the A. F. of L. is "determined to affiliate." This, together with other expressions of his message favoring class collaboration, indicate that his "peace and understanding" is to mean class peace and an understanding with the exploiters of labor, something in the nature of the infamous "B. & O. Plan."

While Green is thus making overtures for affiliation to the Amsterdam International on the basis of collaboration between the trade union bureaucracy and capitalist-imperialism for that "efficiency" which both wish to "restore the economic balance" of capitalism and harmonize its conflicting interests in the "competition for world markets," the DAILY WORKER publishes, alongside Green's message, another May Day message calling for the overthrow of capitalist-imperialism, this May Day message to the world's workers being sent by the All-China Labor Congress thru the Red International of Labor Unions. The DAILY WORKER gives both messages in full.

THE Federated Press has obtained the following May Day greetings to German labor sent by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, as translated from the Berlin Vorwaerts of May 1:

FOR PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING BY WILLIAM GREEN

(Pres. American Federation of Labor)

In the name of American labor I am sending fraternal greetings to the wage workers of Germany on this Labor holiday with its wealth of significance, particularly for Europe.

This day is consecrated by the struggles for ideals of which it is the symbol. On this anniversary we rejoice with you over the progress you have made toward the restoration of the economic balance of Europe and toward goodwill between nations.

Goodwill is indispensable to clear thinking and constructive plans while hate and illwill create fraud and intrigue. Goodwill leads to understanding and peace.

Out of terrible experience we have learned to value peace and we know that it is not enough merely to speak the language of peace. We must have the spirit of peace in our hearts and introduce the ways of peace into the customs and institutions of mankind.

In the common need of peace the peoples have arrived at greater unity. No class struggle within nations.

We find that the economic and financial interests of all nations are closely bound together. Financial instability and a low economic standard in one land exert their influence in the markets of all other lands. The economic prosperity of the wage earner of every land is inseparably bound up with the economic progress of that land.

We trade unionists contribute substantially to the development of industrial progress and are the most important factor in increasing the number of those who enjoy the fruits of improved production.

Just as out of the mutual economic dependence of all lands a genuine unity is developing, so understanding and co-operation is necessary between the workers of all lands. We must have written and spoken ties.

We Have Common Problems. The fraternal delegates sent to us by the German unions have accomplished much toward forwarding mutual understanding and sympathy. Because we have common problems we have much to learn from the exchange of experiences and methods on each side.

The organization of such co-operation must rest upon our common interests. The working people in all lands are putting forth their power to advance the prosperity and development of the workers. In national and industrial matters it is the duty of the labor movement to represent labor and support it. Since industries are now organized on a world scale and compete for world markets and since the tides of human life have become international in aim and tendency, there must be co-operation between the labor movement in the labor movement of the whole world. Though we may differ on the method and treatment of internal political problems, yet there is nevertheless a broad foundation for international relations on which the workers of all countries find themselves in agreement.

For Affiliation with "Constructive Movements"

American labor has an imperative need to promote peace and understanding in the world. We are for peace and the promotion of peace. We are ready and anxious to work together with the representatives of the trade union movement of the entire world to promote peace, brotherhood and understanding among all the nations of the earth. And we are determined to affiliate with the constructive movements that have been organized to promote in a practical manner the economic and political prosperity of all peoples of the world.

Taunton Gas Light Ditch Diggers Strike for Wage Increase

TAUNTON, Mass., June 9.—Twenty ditch diggers, employed by the Taunton Gas Light company, went on strike demanding an increase in pay from 45 to 50 cents an hour, and free transportation to the job.

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

MANY ACCIDENTS ARE CAUSED BY BOSSES' NEGLIGENCE

Women Are Victims in Many Trades

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 10.—Janitresses, cleaners, hotel and restaurant workers suffer the majority of accidents to women, according to an analysis of cases made by the Women's Trade Union League Compensation Service. The New York league has devoted a great deal of its educational work to organizing laundry workers and hotel chambermaids—the former supplying the most serious accident cases. The accident analysis is contained in the published convention report of the league covering its work of the last two years.

Many Injuries.

Falls account for the great majority of accidents to women workers, says the league report. "So many janitresses work in such wretched conditions that they are constantly in danger. These women are nearly all old or middle-aged. They make very poor recoveries from accidents. Women's injuries fall in the minor injury class, generally speaking, because women seldom work at dangerous trades. Foundries.

"Laundries supply the most serious accidents to women, particularly due to machinery. Cuts on glass, broken dishes, tin boxes, etc., cause many accidents with resulting infection to restaurant and candy workers. Garment trade accidents are nearly all due to wire needles and pins, which often develop serious infections. The great majority of our cases owe their serious aspect to infection with the resulting stiffness or loss of the member. Women's nervous system is so constituted that shock often plays a much larger part in her disability than the injury itself."

Low Wages.

A wage study by the Compensation Service based on 404 typical cases shows: 77 women received between \$10 and \$15 a week, 97 between \$15 and \$20, 49 between \$20 and \$25, 56 between \$25 and \$35, 41 got \$35 or more and one designer got \$100. Some janitresses were found to work for 10 a month and lodging.

Assail Women's Party.

An attack on the National Women's Party for its part in defeating New York's 48-hour week bill is included in the report. The Women's Party members "are most ardent supporters of the employers' opposition, although their antagonism is always disguised under the pretense that they are working for equality." The Women's Trade Union League asserts that "if one-quarter of the energy given to supporting the manufacturers' lobby were devoted to constructive legislation" the party "might make a slight contribution to social progress."

Cleveland Federation to Probe Actions of Opposing Local Body

CLEVELAND, June 10.—At the last meeting of the Cleveland Federation of Labor a motion was passed to investigate the activities of individuals in the labor movement who are ostensibly in the employ of the American Plan Association. The latter organization is very active in Cleveland at the present time, being a subsidiary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

When the strike of the building laborers was settled the Federation Council of Cleveland, which consists of part of the building trades of Cleveland, and also affiliated to the American Federation of Labor is not affiliated to the Cleveland Federation of Labor, made a statement in the press declaring that the laborers had not been consulted either in calling or settling the strike.

Senate Filibuster Is Threatened on Waterway Measure

NEW YORK, June 10.—Loew's Victoria Theater, 125th street, has in the past two weeks made two attempts to bar Negroes from sitting in the seats on the main floor.

Richard Thomas, New York University student, was the latest victim of race discrimination in this theater. After he had bought his ticket and entered the theater a girl usher told him to go to the balcony.

New Joliet Warden



Elmer J. Green was appointed warden at the Joliet penitentiary in Illinois when the old one was forced to retire before proved charges of pardon selling. He is one of Governor Small's gang, as was the retired "penologist," Whitman.

WORKERS' AID SOCIETY BACKS PRESS STRIKE

Condemns Management of Russian Daily

In connection with the strike going on in the local Russian newspaper, Ruskyy Vistnik-Rassviet, the following resolution was adopted at the recent meeting of the Russian Workers' Mutual Aid Society:

"After listening to the strike committee and the representative of the Typographical Union, the Russian Workers' Mutual Aid Society of Chicago finds the cause of the strikers justified, and therefore promises its full moral and financial support to the strikers and the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

"We condemn the publishers of the Ruskyy Vistnik-Rassviet for refusing to recognize the union and for the use of scabs in publishing the paper. All honest workers should force the bosses of the paper to recognize the union and the just demands of the workers.

"We remind all labor organizations, individual readers and those who distribute the paper, that it is being printed by scabs, and request everybody to aid the union and the strikers to win this fight. The Society on its part will do all its printing in a union shop, bearing the union label.

"For the purpose of aiding the strikers we invite all Russian labor organizations of Chicago and vicinity to elect delegates to meet in conference together with representatives of our organization.

"A copy of this resolution to be sent to all labor papers, organizations, advertisers and readers of the Ruskyy Vistnik-Rassviet, and to the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

"Adopted, June 9, 1926.
"(Signed) F. Lichota, Chairman.
"N. Kutsko, Secretary.

Where Is Your Per Capita Sum of \$42.11?

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(I. N. S.)—Every man, woman and child in the United States should have had 33 cents more on June 1 than on June 1 a year ago, the treasury disclosed in announcing that the total money in circulation on that date was \$4,876,884,000, or a per capita distribution of \$42.11.

The amount was a per capita advance of 10 cents over May 1. The total money stock of the country on June 1 was \$5,360,213,000, an advance of \$85,289,000 over a year ago.

The population of the country was estimated at 115,404,000 as of the same date.

SEND IN A SUB!

The Awakening of China

By Jas. H. Dolsen

This book presents to American workers the history of events which led to the present upheaval of millions of people—and the latest facts on the situation.

With original documents, maps and illustrations.

\$1.00

Who Will Go to Russia?

The Campaign Ends July 4th

One more month remains in the campaign. Out of 15 districts into which the country has been divided—

California Leads!

Colorado and this district (No. 11), including Utah and Wyoming, is second.

Pennsylvania is third followed by Michigan and New York.

Any of these districts—or any other—have a chance to lead in percentage of quota secured which will allow them to choose one person to go to Moscow.

There Will Be More Than One!

In addition to the winning district, EVERY district securing 40,000 points will send one person to Moscow.

Every Point Is a Vote!

You can vote for yourself or your choice (all voters and candidates will be announced) and while you get votes—

RATES:

Outside of Chicago	In Chicago
Per year — \$2.00	Per year — \$3.00
Six months — 1.00	Six months — 1.50
Three months — .50	Three months — .75

YOU ALSO GET PRIZES!



EVERY POINT COUNTS FOR

A TRIP TO MOSCOW

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. WASHINGTON BOUL., Chicago, Ill.

ENCLOSED \$ for mos. sub.

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Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS' SCHOOL SUMMER CLASSES START JULY 15

New York Offers Half Month's Course

NEW YORK, June 10.—Teachers from all over the country as well as students from all sections of the United States will assemble together for the national summer training course of the Workers' School, July 15-30.

Every effort is being made to make the summer training school an outstanding educational event both in the character of the teachers who give the courses and the workers who come to New York to take them.

"America Today," a study of the course entitled "America Today," a study of trustification, class divisions, agrarian problem, changing economic trend, international relations and national politics of the United States in the post-war period.

William F. Dunne will give the course in "Trade Union Work." This course will deal with the major problems of the American labor movement and the technique of work for the trade unions.

David Saposs, Solon De Leon or Anton Binba will give the course in the history of the American labor movement.

Political History.

Alexander Trachtenberg has been secured for the course in the Economic and Political History of the United States.

William W. Weinstein is the instructor in History and Problems of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Jack Stachel is instructor in Structure and Organizational Problems and Bert Wolfe in Marxism-Leninism.

Half Month Course.

Only workers who intend to do a half month of intensive hard work with five hours of class room work a day and several additional hours of study are invited to make application for the course.

Tuition and Expenses.

On account of the expenses involved in securing teachers outside of the regular staff of the Workers' School, it has been found necessary to charge a tuition fee for the two-week period of \$25. However, many scholarships are being offered by friends of the school and no worker who is really capable of benefiting from the course and contributing to the labor movement as a result of his studies will be excluded merely because he lacks the tuition fee.

Arrangements are being made to give free scholarships to those requiring it and even room and in some cases other expenses while in New York City.

For further information on the school and the summer course write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, New York City, giving details as to occupation, activities in the labor movement and possibilities as to financing yourself in connection with the summer course.

Nurse Electrocuted.

AKRON, Ohio, June 9.—Candace Broilner, 22, of Mt. Gilead, a nurse at People's Hospital here, was electrocuted while curling her hair.

It was believed the electric curler became short circuited in some manner.

Chains



BY HENRY BARBUSSE.

A dramatic story of the subjugation and oppression of mankind from the dim dawn of history until today. The whole panorama of universal history, with men as pawns in the hands of oppressors and exploiters throughout the ages, is unfolded in this gigantic epic.

2 vols. 600 pp. \$4.00

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois.

What The Daily Worker Is--- What It Must Become

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE,
Fifth Article.

THE importance of accuracy for the Communist press cannot be overestimated.

Our press is read more critically than any other newspaper for obvious reasons. Both friends and enemies read with a keen eye for errors.

Unless our news stories and estimates of various situations are correct in general and in detail we shake the confidence of our friends, finally lose them and make it possible for our enemies to evade the real questions at issue between them and the working class and make their whole case on our misstatements.

THE process by which this is done is quite simple. It consists only in pointing out some obvious inaccuracy—perhaps of little importance in itself—and making the obvious but plausible argument that a sheet or a party which errs on small questions of fact is unlikely to be correct on the broader questions of policy.

Thus relieved of all necessity of meeting such real issues as a labor party, amalgamation, organization of the unorganized, the enemies of the party can go merrily along, satisfied with their success at avoiding all discussion on the real merits of the Communist program, and aided in this by us.

THE DAILY WORKER has sinned heavily in this respect, but it will do quite too simply cry "mea culpa" and return to the old carefree way of handling matters of grave concern to the whole labor movement and to our party.

Our press must build up a reputation for truth and accuracy which is susceptible to the sternest kind of proof and which both party and non-party workers are willing and able to defend. Our party must change its attitude toward news of the struggles of the workers and developments in the labor movement.

Our sins have been of two kinds:

(1) Carelessness in reporting events and underestimating the importance of accuracy in detail.

(2) A manner of approach and a method of chronicling events in the labor movement which, although no specific inaccuracy could be pointed out in the matter of detail, nevertheless gives an entirely wrong impression of what occurred, its importance in the whole perspective of the labor movement and the general tempo and tone of the movement itself.

AN example of the first type of error is contained in a story I wrote a few days ago dealing with the farm-labor situation in Minnesota. I attempted to give the position of the various groups in the labor movement of the Twin Cities and in securing the information I talked to forty or fifty persons.

I inquired the position of Richard Wiggan, who is influential in the Minneapolis labor movement, and was told by at least a dozen people that he was supporting Davis instead of Johnson. Further inquiry made it clear that while Wiggan had supported Davis openly in the convention he was not doing so now. But I had already written the story and sent it in. I

wired the correction, but the wire was received too late.

I am sure that this one inaccuracy will lessen much of the effect of the story in Minneapolis and will be used to show that THE DAILY WORKER consciously distorts the facts.

A little more care on my part would have prevented this.

THE chief reason for our mistakes is in this direction, I think, is that we take too much for granted.

Even in the American labor movement, where development is proceeding very slowly, the situation is not static by any means. Persons and groups change their positions from day to day, even the very slightly, and if we are to understand and interpret correctly events in the labor movement we must follow such changes with the utmost closeness.

Then again there is the fact that what may seem to us relatively unimportant is considered something very striking indeed by large numbers of workers.

THE second type of error consists principally in attaching too much importance to what, to one who is part of and knows the American labor movement, is all in the day's work.

Into this category fall many, if not most of what can be called "the reign of terror" type of story dealing with internal struggles in unions.

Just why we should be so horrified by a few fist fights in unions or even by fights in which guns and black-jacks are used by opponents of the left wing has always been a mystery to me and, I believe, to many other party members and non-party workers as well.

IT is nothing less than pacifist nonsense to raise the cry of gangsterism and terrorism because some left winger gets hit in the jaw or because a squad of "tough guys" is called in by the bureaucrats. Ordinarily this strong-arm work is done by members of the union themselves. Sometimes of course professional gunmen are hired, but in either case a dose of their own medicine is much more effective than two or more columns of hysterical complaint.

Our comrades should learn to use their hands as well as their heads, and it is not always true that the pen is mightier than the blackjack.

So far THE DAILY WORKER has recorded only defeats of party members and left wingers in these affairs, but it will have no objection to giving as much space to some victory stories as it has to incidents where the left wing furnishes only the casualty list.

THEN there is the unqualified use of the word "thousands" when describing mass meetings, strikes, demonstrations, etc. Our correspondents should not forget that these affairs are witnessed by many workers besides themselves and that it is a poor policy for the long pull to continually exaggerate.

The capitalist press may lie in the other direction, but when the Communist press says thousands it should mean something more than 2001.

(To be continued.)

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Points Total

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Clara Halpern 20 265
Berthel, Leib 100 300
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John Orth 45 285
Elise Pultur 340 2,305
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R. Shoham 100 1,245
I. Shomo, Springfield, Mass. 250 705
Vlad. Pochobit, Newton Upper Falls, Mass. 65 65
John Stanley, Elizabeth, N. J. 100 240
Kenneth Epstein, Hartford, Conn. 30 120
Ann. Weisberg, West Haven, Conn. 40 40

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A. Choverer 240 1,335
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C. E. Land, Ohio 10 10
J. E. Eick 20 120
P. Lukachic 365 590
T. Mace 100 100
M. Owen 100 100
Henry Ryerson 10 55
T. H. Ohio 10 55

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M. Popovich, Warren, Ohio 100 110
R. K. Youngstown, Ohio 45 45
Joseph Subich, Lexington, O. 45 45
D. F. Mich. 100 100
Joseph Heyna 100 100
G. Korik 100 100
W. M. Meisner 230 230
Shasha Salatsky 20 20
Sarah Victor 400 5,900
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LOOK OUT FOR THESE
ABSCONDERS WITH FUNDS
OF A WORKERS' SOCIETY

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., June 10.—The International Workers' Home Association in the following letter points out that William Kuzynshin and Harry Halluk defrauded the organization of \$1,493.88 in 1925 and warns all workers' organizations to be wary of them:

"At its meeting held on Sunday, April 18, 1926, the members of the International Workers' Home Association adopted the following statement and ordered it printed in the working class press.

"William Kuzynshin and Harry Halluk, the first having the position of financial secretary and the other having the position of treasurer, of the International Workers' Home Association at 3014 Yermova street, Hamtramck, defrauded this organization out of \$1,493.88 in 1925. For this they stand expelled from the International Workers' Home Association.

"The International Workers' Home Association requests that the above statement be given the widest publicity to the end that all workers shall be warned against these men, that they are unworthy of any confidence from honest workers, and that they shall not again be given an opportunity to fasten themselves upon any workers' organizations, only to betray them."

Dept. of Agriculture
Makes Crop Forecast

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Based on a condition of 76.5 per cent of normal on June 1, the United States will have a winter wheat crop this year of approximately 543,300,000 bushels, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced.

The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 78.5 per cent of normal, but no production forecast was made. The condition of other crops, as of June 1, was given as follows:

Oats, 78.8 per cent, with no production forecast.

Barley, 81.0 per cent, no production forecast.

Rye, 73.4 per cent, with an indicated production of 41,131,000 bushels.

Hay, 76.0 per cent.

Peaches, 74.8 per cent, with an indicated production of 58,610,000 bushels.

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ON MOSCOW!

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WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

NON-UNION COAL OPERATORS RULE U. S. SENATORS

Both Old Parties Join to
Aid Open Shop

By LAURENCE TODD.
Federated Press Service.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Non-union coal operators of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee demonstrated their power in the senate of the United States on June 7, when Copeland of New York lost his fight to secure debate on a bill establishing a federal fact-finding agency in the coal industry.

The bill seeks also to provide some slight degree of federal control of the industry in time of strike, but its chief significance lies in its proposal to determine what are the costs of production of coal, what the profits, and what are the actual earnings of the miners.

Democrats and Republicans Unite.

Neely of West Virginia, democrat, objected to taking up the coal control bill. He had warned the senate, weeks before, that the coal industry wanted no governmental interference. Goff, his republican colleague, echoed this opinion. Copeland, after much palaver, moved that the coal bill be taken up between noon and 2 o'clock on the following day, in the hope that it could be disposed of in less than two hours.

In spite of the fact that he could kill the measure by talking against it during that brief time, Neely insisted on a roll call. To get the bill up at that time, Copeland had to muster a two-thirds majority. He failed, as he got only 43 votes against 25.

Both Represent Capital.

In this lineup is seen the attitude of defense of the aggressively non-union coal operators in the southern fields by both democratic and republican senators from those states. Kentucky just now has two republican senators, Oklahoma two and Missouri one. These all opposed action on coal. So did Tennessee's two democrats, with one democrat each from Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas.

Since northern capital is developing the southern coal fields by a process which includes gradual abandonment of northern unionized fields in many cases, this senate roll call may be taken as a bid by both the old parties in the south for the support of the coal operators. It is accepted by the coal lobby in the capital as a hint that the political bosses in the south are willing to take a more extreme anti-union stand than those in the north with relation to coal as they have with regard to textiles and lumber.

LOOK OUT FOR THESE
ABSCONDERS WITH FUNDS
OF A WORKERS' SOCIETY

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., June 10.—The International Workers' Home Association in the following letter points out that William Kuzynshin and Harry Halluk defrauded the organization of \$1,493.88 in 1925 and warns all workers' organizations to be wary of them:

"At its meeting held on Sunday, April 18, 1926, the members of the International Workers' Home Association adopted the following statement and ordered it printed in the working class press.

"William Kuzynshin and Harry Halluk, the first having the position of financial secretary and the other having the position of treasurer, of the International Workers' Home Association at 3014 Yermova street, Hamtramck, defrauded this organization out of \$1,493.88 in 1925. For this they stand expelled from the International Workers' Home Association.

"The International Workers' Home Association requests that the above statement be given the widest publicity to the end that all workers shall be warned against these men, that they are unworthy of any confidence from honest workers, and that they shall not again be given an opportunity to fasten themselves upon any workers' organizations, only to betray them."

Dept. of Agriculture
Makes Crop Forecast

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Based on a condition of 76.5 per cent of normal on June 1, the United States will have a winter wheat crop this year of approximately 543,300,000 bushels, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced.

FRENCH BARELY HOLDING THEIR POSTS IN SYRIA

More Soldiers Needed to Take Offensive

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, June 10.—Although the French government talks airily of how Syria is "pacified" and the high commissioner, Henri de Jouvenel, calls himself a "confirmed advocate of mild measures," it is disclosed that France considers it necessary to send 20,000 more troops to hold down this "pacified" country to prevent its inhabitants from running what troops are there into the sea.

It is admitted that at present the French are on the defensive with 30,000 troops holding their own only by difficulty; 20,000 of these are engaged with native forces under Sultan Atrash, who has only 5,000 to 6,000 men, armed chiefly with rifles. The remaining 10,000 are but barely holding the rest of the territory and Damascus has virtually been in a state of siege for two months, with continuous firing after dark and daily lists of casualties.

No Mandate Holders Wanted.

The entire country from north to south from Aleppo to Saida is seething with revolutionary independence sentiment and is unsafe for the French, who hold the territory under a mandate from the league of nations, unless they go about in armored cars and travel with heavily armed convoys.

The French admit that the backbone of the national revolutionary movement is not broken by the mere capture of Salhad, the second most important Druse city, last week, hence the French intend to bring in 20,000 to 30,000 more troops in order to take the offensive. The French command says that the Druses will never surrender and therefore must be driven by superior force into the desert or exterminated.

French Hated By All.

In Damascus itself the city is surrounded by triple rows of barbed wire and from the city walls the French have machine guns pointed both ways, into the country to oppose native attacks from the open, where they have cut down all the beautiful orchards to allow a clear view, and other guns pointing rearward into the city streets, as the Syrian natives cordially hate the French for their many massacres and only wait the opportunity to square accounts.

Cleveland Painters Sitting Pretty in Fight on Open Shop

CLEVELAND, June 10.—The strike of painters which has been in progress in this city for more than 13 weeks has not been settled. County Prosecutor Stanton, who has been trying to mediate, held conferences with representatives of the painters and with the contractors, but nothing resulted. The situation actually is not so bad. Most of the independent contractors have already signed up at the wage scale of \$1.57½ an hour, an advance of 12½ cents over the former wage scale. The Painters' Association refuses to meet the demand of the workers, and the strike continues.

As a matter of fact, however, very few painters are idle, since the independents control the vast majority of the shops. The American Plan Association is behind the association and is bent upon breaking up the union, but in this it will not succeed.

Arrest Chicago Bond Salesman As Hold-Up

Charles J. Lamb, salesman for a Chicago bond house, was arrested at Moline, Ill., on charges of assault with intent to rob, according to word received here. With Francis Duroe, of St. Louis Rapids, Ia., he tried to hold up Oscar Johnson, a Moline grocery store keeper, who grappled with him until police arrived. Duroe was said to have been waiting outside of the store in a car.

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By Upton Sinclair

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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

Dad and his young son, both dressed alike, and richly, are motoring over a smooth and flawless concrete road towards a barrier of purple mountains. The boy sits next to his father, eagerly, alert. His father is his hero. They reach the mountains and climb higher and higher. Then down the other side at a good clip, with a weather eye for speed cops, whom Dad hates. As Dad drove he mused to himself. He used to be Jim Ross, teamster, then he was J. A. Ross and Co., general merchandiser, at Queen Center, California, and now he is J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, on his way to Beach City to sign a lease. Beside him sits "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. They come to Santa Ynez, a newly built, white painted, California town. The only hint of the old west was a solitary cow-boy in "chaps" and an old Indian mumping his lips. For the rest, it was like any other main street town—with its nationally advertised magazines containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles ratchmen came in to buy. They leave the town and hit it up on a broad boulevard called Mission Way. There were signs with queer Spanish names indicating a history behind them. "Bunny" asks Dad what happened in "Verdugo" (Executioner) Canyon. "Dad doesn't know. He shares the opinion of the manufacturer of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "bunk." They go thru town after town of rectilinear blocks and whizz by "sub-divisions." By dint of constant passing of other cars they come to Beach City. They put up at the big hotel and in the lobby meet Dad's "lease-hound," Ben Skutt. They are seeking to gain possession of some valuable oil lands for which a number of concerns are competing. These that own the lands at first united on a proposal to agree to share alike, but soon intrigues have split the groups. A number of oil operators attempted to bribe some of the more influential ones to gain possession of the lands. Skutt enters the scene when the discord is at its highest point.

IV

It had been the Walter Browns who had started the idea of a "community agreement" for this block. Two or three lots were enough for a well, but for such a lease you could only get some small concern, and like as not you would fall into the hands of a speculator, and be bartered about, perhaps exploited by a "syndicate" and sold in "units," or tied up in a broken contract, and have to sit by and watch while other people drained the oil from under your land. No, the thing to do was to get a whole block together; then you had enough for half a dozen wells, and could deal with one of the big companies, and you would get quick drilling, and more important yet, you would be sure of your royalties when they were earned.

So, after much labor, and pulling and hauling, and threatening and cajoling, and bargaining and intriguing, the owners of the twenty-four lots had met at the Groarty home, and had signed their names, both husbands and wives, to a "community agreement," to the effect that none of them would lease apart from the others. This document had been duly recorded in the county archives; and now day by day they were realizing what they had done to themselves. They had agreed to agree; and from that on, they had never agreed about anything!

They met at seven-thirty every evening, and wrangled until midnight or later; they went home exhausted, and could not sleep; they neglected their business and their house-keeping and the watering of their lawns—what was the use of working like a slave when you were going to be rich? They held minority meetings, and formed factional groups, and made pledges which they broke, more or less secretly, before the sun had set. Their frail human nature was subjected to a strain greater than it was made for; the fires of greed had been lighted in their hearts, and fanned to a white heat that melted every principle and every law.

The "lease-hounds" were on their trail, besieging their homes, ringing the telephone, following them in automobiles. But each new proposition, instead of satisfaction, brought worry, suspicion and hate. Whoever proposed it, must be trying to cheat the rest; whoever defended it, must have entered into league with him. No one of them but knew the possibilities of treasons and stratagems; even the mildest of them—poor, inoffensive Mr. Dumpery, the carpenter, who, dragging his steps home from the trolley, with fingers sore and back aching from the driving of several thousand shingle-nails on a roof, was met by a man driving a palatial limousine. "Step in, Mr. Dumpery," said the man. "This is a fine car, don't you think? How would you like to have me get out and leave you in it? I'll be very glad to do that if you'll persuade your group to sign up with the Couch Syndicate." "Oh, no," said Mr. Dumpery, "I couldn't do that, I promised Miss Snyppe I'd stick by the Owens plan." "Well you can forget that," said the other. "I've just had a talk with Miss Snyppe, and she is willing to take an automobile."

They had got into a condition of perpetual hysteria, when suddenly hope broke upon them, like the sun out of storm-clouds; Mr. and Mrs. Siron brought a proposition from a man named Skutt, who represented J. Arnold Ross, and made them the best offer they had yet had—one thousand dollars cash bonus for each lot, one-fourth royalty, and an agreement to "pud in" the first well within thirty days, under penalty of another thousand dollars per lot, this forfeit to be posted in the bank.

All of them knew about J. Arnold Ross; the local papers had had articles telling how another "big operator" was entering the Prospect Hill field. They printed his picture, and a sketch of his life—a typical American, risen from the ranks, glorifying once more this great land of opportunity. Mr. Sahm, the plasterer, and Mr. Dumpery, the carpenter, and Mr. Hank, the miner, and Mr. Groarty, the night watchman, and Mr. Rathel, the candy-store keeper and Messrs. Lohliker and Lohliker, ladies' and gents' tailors, felt a glow of the heart as they read these stories. Their chance had come now, it was the land of opportunity for them!

There was another agonizing wrangle, as a result of which the big and medium lots decided to drop their differences; they voted against the little lots, and drew up a lease on the basis of each lot receiving a share of royalty proportioned to its area. They notified Mr. Skutt that they were ready, and Mr. Skutt arranged for the great Mr. Ross to meet them at a quarter to eight the following evening and sign the papers. And now, here they were, exactly on the minute appointed—and they were in another mess! Here were four of the "little lots," set unexpectedly above the "medium lots"; as a result of which, four "big lots" and four "big little lots" were in favor of the lease, and four "little lots" and twelve "medium lots" were against it!

Here was Miss Snyppe, her face brick red with wrath, shaking her finger at Mr. Hank. "Let me tell you, you'll never get me to put my signature on that paper—never in this world!" And here was Mr. Hank, shouting back: "Let me tell you, the law will make you sign it, if the majority votes for it!" And here was Mrs. Groarty, forgetting all about the Practical Handbook of Gentility, glaring at Mr. Hank and clenching her hands as if she had him by the throat: "And you the feller that was yellin' for the rights of the little lots! You was for sharin' and sharin' alike—you snake in the grass!" Such was the state to which they had come, when suddenly every voice was stilled, clenched hands were loosened, and angry looks died away. A knock upon the door, a sharp, commanding knock; and to every person in the room came the identical thought: J. Arnold Ross!

(To be continued.)

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SOVIET GRAIN TRUST MISSION VISITS AMERICA

Delegation Will Study American Methods

NEW YORK, June 10.—Ivan S. Lobachov, chairman of the Soviet Union grain trading organization, "Kheleproduct," is visiting this country studying the milling industry, the grain elevators and the corn products industries in connection with the new construction program which the "Kheleproduct" is carrying out.

May Place Orders.

The Kheleproduct may place orders in this country for machinery and equipment to be used in reconstructing its flour mills, as well as in the construction of new elevators. Considerable orders may be placed for equipment for building up the corn products industry, which is practically new in the Soviet Union. Such orders will be placed thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Lobachov is accompanied by Vavilov, a constructing engineer. They will spend four or five weeks visiting mills, elevators and plants in Buffalo, Chicago, Moline, Ill., Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Niagara Falls, etc.

Leading Grain Purchaser.

The "Kheleproduct" is the leading grain purchasing organization in the Soviet Union. In the current year its purchases of grain and feed from the peasants amounted to about 35 per cent of all the grain and feed which has been moved from the villages for the needs of the urban population and for export purposes. There is every indication that at the end of the crop year in July the purchasing organizations will have accumulated sufficient reserves to enable them to regulate the market and insure them against any unforeseen developments.

The prevailing conditions of the grain market in the Soviet Union are best illustrated by the following official figures: During the first ten months of the present crop year, from July, 1925, thru April, 1926, the amount of grain and seeds moved from the villages was 533,000,000 pounds, as against 291,000,000 pounds during the same period of the preceding year. Of the current year's total the share of the Kheleproduct was about 180,000,000 pounds.

Grain Purchases.

The purchases of grain by quarterly periods were as follows:

Period	1924-1925	1925-1926
July-September	70,000,000 pounds	160,000,000 pounds
October-December	128,000,000	176,000,000
January-March	78,000,000	161,000,000

The purchases in April, 1926, amounted to 36,270,000 pounds, as against 15,000,000 pounds in April, 1925. It is expected that by July the year's program, providing for a total market movement of 600,000,000 pounds of grain from the villages, will be more than fully carried out.

In view of the present favorable prospects for the coming harvest, a larger exportable grain surplus is expected for the year 1926-1927, which will make possible a considerable increase in the imports of machinery and equipment into the Soviet Union.

Increase Storage Facilities.

The plans of the Kheleproduct for the next fiscal year include an increase of its storage facilities and the construction of new modern plants for the manufacture of grain products. The present storage facilities have a total capacity of 68,000,000 pounds. Beside this, the Kheleproduct has built and equipped 25 line elevators with a total capacity of 1,965,000 pounds and five elevators equipped with corn driers having a total capacity of 350,000 pounds. Another corn drier with a capacity of 150,000 pounds is now being completed. Work has begun on the construction of 10 new elevators with modern equipment, to be completed in 1926-1927. These elevators will have a total capacity of 1,120,000 pounds. In addition five new storage plants with mechanical equipment and a capacity of 320,000 pounds will be completed during the next year.

Handle Many Products.

Beside grains and seeds, the Kheleproduct is engaged in the purchasing and marketing of other agricultural products, such as fibers, butter, eggs, pork, etc., as well as furs. In 1924-1925 it had a turnover of about 500,000,000 roubles. Its estimated turnover for the year 1925-1926 is 800,000,000 roubles. It has at its disposal 230 mills with a producing capacity of 25,000 tons of flour a day and a number of large dairies, vegetable oil factories, etc.

Argentine Labor for Sacco-Vanzetti

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 10.—Argentine workers are distributing thousands of leaflets urging labor to protest against the planned legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Police are attempting to prohibit protest meetings in the country. Argentine workers have conducted big demonstrations for the two Italian workers in Massachusetts a few years ago, when they were again threatened with execution.

Don't keep it to yourself, tell it to the world on the worker correspondent's page of THE DAILY WORKER.

The Story of a Proletarian Life

By Bartolomeo Vanzetti

THIS story was written by Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who with Nicola Sacco, faces death by execution as the result of one of the most criminal frame-ups in the history of the American labor movement. It was written by Vanzetti in prison and tells in simple and moving terms the story of his life until the time when, due to his activity in the labor movement, he and Sacco were singled out as victims of the anti-labor reactionaries in the mill-owned state of Massachusetts.

Work! Work! Work!

ALMOST by force I took my fellow-wanderer into town, where both of us secured work at the furnaces. Someone would strike up a tune on the violin, the accordion or some other instrument. Some of us would dance—I, unfortunately, was never inclined towards this art and sat aside watching. I have always watched and joyed in other folks' happiness.

There was considerable sickness in the little colony, I recall, with fevers attacking one after the other. Scarcely a day passed without someone's teeth beginning to chatter.

From now on I was a little more fortunate. I went to Meriden, Connecticut, where I worked in the stone pits. Two years in the stone pits, doing the hardest unskilled labor; but I was living with an aged couple, both Tuscan, and took a great deal of joy in learning the beautiful Tuscan language.

During the years in Springfield and in Meriden I learned a great deal besides the dialect of Tuscany. I learned to love and sympathize with those others who, like myself, were ready to accept any miserable wage in order to keep body and soul together. I learned that class-consciousness was not a phrase invented by propagandists, but was a real, vital force, and that those who felt its significance were no longer beasts of burden, but human beings.

I MADE friends everywhere, never by throwing myself at them, never consciously. Perhaps they who worked beside me in the pits and at the furnaces saw in my eyes the great pity I had for their lot, and the great dreams that were already in my imagination for a world where all of us would live a cleaner, less animal existence.

My friends counseled me to get back to my profession as pastry cook. The unskilled worker, they insisted, was the lowest animal there was in the social system; I would have neither respect nor food if I remained such.

So I went back to New York and quickly found employment as assistant pastry chef in Sovern's Restaurant on Broadway. In six or eight months I was discharged. At the time I did not know why. I immediately got relocated in a hotel on Seventh avenue, in the theater district. In five months I was discharged from here, too. Then I learned the reason for these strange discharges. The chefs were at that time in league with the employment agencies and got a divvy on every man they placed. The more often they sacked men, the more often they could get new ones and their commission.

THE countrymen with whom I was boarding begged me not to despair. "Stick to your trade," they urged, "and so long as we have a house and bed and food to offer you, don't worry. And when you need cash, don't hesitate to tell us."

Great hearts among the masses, O ye Pharisees!

VANZETTI DEFENSE BODY REPUDIATES 'BOMBING' CHARGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—John Barry, in the name of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, of which he is chairman, has issued a statement repudiating the charge that friends of Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of throwing the bomb which hit the house of a relative of one of the prosecution's minor witnesses in the case. "The committee wishes emphatically to repudiate the accusation that newspapers say the police made against friends of the Sacco-Vanzetti case in connection with this explosion. No one has any right to couple this explosion with the Sacco-Vanzetti case without offering evidence to sustain the charge. The effect of such accusations is to excite prejudice against the two defendants, who are in the shadow of the electric chair for a crime which this committee and millions of working men and friends of justice are convinced they had nothing to do with. The defense committee, from the beginning of its fight for justice, has been faced with that attitude of mind which believes that any crime can be laid to the doors of 'Italians' and 'radicals.'"

Coolidge Speaks At Sesqui-Centennial Celebration July 5

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Coolidge will address the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia on July 5.

For five months I now trod the sidewalks of New York, unable to get work at my trade, or even as a dishwasher. Finally I fell into an agency on Mulberry street, which looked for men to work with a pick and shovel. I offered myself and was accepted. I was conducted, together with a herd of other ragged men, to a barracks in the woods near Springfield, Massachusetts, where a railroad was in construction. Here I worked until I had repaid the debt of one hundred dollars I had contracted during idle months, and had saved a little bit besides. Then with a comrade I went to other barracks near Worcester. In this vicinity I stayed more than a year, working in several of the factories. Here I made many friends, whom I remember with the strongest emotion, with a love unaltered and unalterable. A few American workers were among these.

From Worcester I transferred to Plymouth (that was about seven years ago), which remained my home until the time I was arrested. I learned to look upon the place with a real affection, because as time went on it held more and more of the people dear to my heart, the folks I boarded with, the men who worked by my side, the women who later bought the wares I had to offer as a peddler.

IN passing, let me say how gratifying it is to realize that my compatriots in Plymouth reciprocate the love I feel for them. Not only have they supported my defense—money is a slight thing after all—but they have expressed to me directly and indirectly their faith in my innocence. Those who rallied around my good friends of the defense committee were not only workers, but businessmen who knew me; not only Italians, but Jews, Poles, Greeks and Americans.

Well, I worked in the Stone establishment for more than a year, and then for the Cordage Company for about eighteen months. My active participation in the Plymouth cordage strike made it certain that I could never get a job there. . . . As a matter of fact, because of my frequent appearance on the speaker's platform in working class groups of every kind, it became increasingly difficult to get work anywhere. So far as certain factories were concerned I was definitely "blacklisted." Yet, every one of my many employers could testify that I was an industrious, dependable workman, that my chief fault was in trying so hard to bring a little light of understanding into the dark lives of my fellow-workers. For some time I did manual work of the hardest kind in the construction undertakings of Sampson & Doulard, for the city. I can almost say that I have participated in all the principal public works in Plymouth. Almost any Italian in the town or any of my foremen of my various jobs can attest to my industry and modesty of life during this period. I was deeply interested by this time in the things of the intellect, in the great hope that animates me even here in the dark cell of a prison while I await death for a crime I did not commit.

My health was not good. The years of toil and the more terrible periods of unemployment had robbed me of much of my original vitality. I was casting about for some salutary means of eking out my livelihood. About eight months before my arrest a friend of mine who was planning to return to the home country said to me: "Another deportation case," we said to one another.

But it wasn't. The horrible charges of which the whole world now knows were brought against us. I was accused of a crime in Bridgewater, convicted after eleven days of the most farcical trial I have ever witnessed, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Judge Webster Thayer, the same man who later presided at the murder trial, imposed the sentence.

There was not a vibration of sympathy in his tone when he did so. I wondered as I listened to him, why he hated me so. Is not a judge supposed to be impartial? But now I think I know—I must have looked like a strange animal to him, being a plain worker, an alien, and a radical to boot. And why was it that all my witnesses, simple people who were anxious to tell the simple truth, were laughed at and disregarded? No credence was given their words because they, too, were merely aliens. . . . The testimony of human beings is acceptable, but aliens . . . pooh!

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID TO CONDUCT A TAG DAY FOR BRITISH MINERS

In response to the cable sent by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Union, to the International Workers' Aid, in which he pleads for help to save the striking miners and their families from starvation, the I. W. A., Local Chicago, will conduct a Tag Day on Saturday, June 19th, to raise funds immediately.

To assure success for this undertaking, a great number of workers are needed. All who read this are urged to volunteer. Send in names and addresses to Jack Bradon, Room 803, 1553 West Madison, local secretary, I. W. A.

Canton Government Backs International Anti-Imperialist Meet

CANTON, June 10.—The Berlin secretary of the League Against Cruelties and Oppression in the Colonies, in Berlin, received in reply to its invitation the following wire of the Canton national government executive: "League against Cruelties and Oppression in the Colonies, Berlin: 'We endorse your program. Feel relief and protest action needed everywhere. Please give particulars from movement for protection of oppressed nations.' Executive Committee of the National Government."

In a second wire the Canton government nominated a permanent delegate as its representative at the conference.

me: "Why don't you buy my cart, my knives, my scales, and go selling fish instead of remaining under the yoke of the bosses?" I grasped the opportunity, and so became a fish-vender, largely out of love for independence. At that time, 1919, the desire to see a more dear one at home, the nostalgia for my native land had entered my heart. My father, who never wrote a letter without inviting me home, insisted more than ever, and my good sister Luigia joined in his pleas. Business was none too fat, but I worked like a beast of burden, without halt or stay, day after day.

December 24, the day before Christmas, was the last day I sold fish that year. A brisk day of business I had, since all Italians buy eels that day for the Christmas Eve feast. Readers may recall that it was a bitter-cold Christmas, and the harsh weather did not let up after the holidays; and pushing a cart along is not warming work. I went for a short period to more vigorous, even if no less freeing work. I got a job a few days after Christmas cutting ice for Mr. Peter-sen. One day, when he hadn't work enough to go round, I shoveled coal for the Electric House. When the ice job was finished I got employment with Mr. Howard, ditch-digging, until a snow storm made me a man of leisure again. Not for longer than a few hours. I hired myself out of the town, cleaning the streets of the snow, and this work done, I helped clean the snow from the railroad tracks. Then I was taken in again by the Sampson Construction people, who were laying a water main for the Puritan Woolen Company. I stayed on the job until it was finished.

A GAIN I found no job. The railroad strike difficulties had cut off the cement supply, so that there was no more construction work going on. I went back to my fish-selling, when I could get fish, because the supply of that also was limited. When I could get none I dug for clams, but the profit was infinitesimal, the expenses being so high that they left no margin. In April I reached an agreement with a fisherman for a partnership. It never materialized, because on May 5, while I was preparing a mass meeting to protest against the death of Salsedo at the hands of the department of justice, I was arrested. My good friend and comrade, Nicola Sacco, was with me.

"Another deportation case," we said to one another. But it wasn't. The horrible charges of which the whole world now knows were brought against us. I was accused of a crime in Bridgewater, convicted after eleven days of the most farcical trial I have ever witnessed, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Judge Webster Thayer, the same man who later presided at the murder trial, imposed the sentence. There was not a vibration of sympathy in his tone when he did so. I wondered as I listened to him, why he hated me so. Is not a judge supposed to be impartial? But now I think I know—I must have looked like a strange animal to him, being a plain worker, an alien, and a radical to boot. And why was it that all my witnesses, simple people who were anxious to tell the simple truth, were laughed at and disregarded? No credence was given their words because they, too, were merely aliens. . . . The testimony of human beings is acceptable, but aliens . . . pooh!

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MINE OWNERS FAIL TO GET SECRET MEET

Hoped to Break Smith Away from Cook

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, June 9.—Attempts of the mine owners to get Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, into a secret meeting without A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, being present failed today.

The officials agreed that no back-room conversations would assist the settlement of the strike, but that both Smith and Cook were ready to talk with the owners if they came into the open and official meeting of both sides. Smith's statement declares that the miners positively would not consider any wage cuts or more hours until the coal commission's report had been made to mean something. He stated that reorganization of the industry would make reductions unnecessary.

Washington Protest Meeting Successful

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Over two hundred persons gathered here today at a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti arranged by International Labor Defense. Robert W. Dunn and John S. Hornback, local radical attorney, spoke for the defense, saying that the case would be taken, if necessary to the supreme court of the United States.

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New Attack on British Miners

The British government, the coal capitalists and the British capitalist class, organized in the Federation of British Industries, have a plan, and one plan only, for solving the coal crisis.

It is, "Starve the Miners Into Submission."
The attack by Lord Birkenhead upon the Miners' Federation of Great Britain because of its acceptance of \$2,000,000 strike relief from the unions of Soviet Russia, the announcement of an extraordinary session of the cabinet to frame the government's policy on this issue, the fact that the emergency powers act is still in force, all indicate that a new offensive is to be launched against the miners.

Birkenhead, who, as secretary of the state for India, rules over millions of workers and peasants who look with longing eyes toward Russia where workers and peasants rule, makes the usual charge that the \$2,000,000 came from the Soviet government and not from the unions.

But every dollar of the donation is accompanied by a letter from the union or the workers in the factory which took up the collections that made up the total. The British government knows this, but it is trying, in its desperation, to brand the strike as an enterprise of a foreign government so that it can proceed to treat it as treason.

British capitalism is in a very bad way.
No coal is being produced and the unemployed total 2,720,000. British capitalist government will try to starve the miners.

Will American labor permit starvation to force the British miners back to work at a wage which means semi-starvation?

Why not match the donation of the Russian unions dollar for dollar and make the British nobility, the British capitalists and their government realize that the whole world of labor, right and left wings, Russia and America, are united on at least one issue—that the British miners shall win.

Courts and Union Contracts

Judge Lazzelle of Morgantown, West Virginia, in deciding that the Jacksonville contract is not binding upon coal operators who were members of the Monongahela Coal Association which signed the agreement, has acted as a faithful servant of the coal capitalists, but has also exploded the hoary myth that the employers will carry out wage agreements when they have the power to break them.

Many labor officials, and especially officials of the United Mine Workers, always are dining into the ears of the workers sermons with the "sacredness of contracts" as their text. These sermons are always in evidence whenever the workers are prepared to take advantage of a favorable local or general condition in industry or when the continuous tyranny of the industrial lords and their agents has brought about strikes and other forms of protest.

Quite often the union officials do not hesitate to expel members and at times whole local unions for striking "in violation of the agreement."

There is no record of a coal operators' association ever taking similar action against its members for violating the contract and the decision of the West Virginia judge makes the reason clear. It is because the coal operators' associations do not intend to live up to the agreement a minute longer than they have to. They are prepared to violate it the day after it is signed if the union is weak enough to make it possible and profitable and they know the courts will uphold them in their action.

We are not against agreements with the bosses in principle. A favorable agreement is evidence of the strength of a union, but to believe that the union is "protected" by these agreements is childish nonsense.

The only protection a union has is its organized power backed by the power of the rest of the labor movement.

The Jacksonville agreement is violated with impunity by the coal operators' association and its members because the union is weak. If the officials will stop fooling with the courts and devote the huge sums now paid for attorneys to financing organizing campaigns in the non-union fields, it can make the bosses respect the wage agreements by making them fear the power of the union.

The Color Line in Detroit

Judge Carr, of Lansing, Michigan, sitting in the circuit court in Detroit, has upheld the contention of the Nordic blond klunkers who sell real estate in that city and ruled that a Negro may not live in his own property if the other residents object.

The decision is couched in elaborate legal phraseology, but this is what it means.

In practice it amounts to classing Negro residents with criminal elements and puts them outside a legal code which considers all questions, except this one, from the general standpoint of property.

In this case the law makes a distinction between the rights of property owners who are white and those who happen to be black.

The decision opens the way for a drive against Negroes in Detroit, thousands of whom are employed in the automobile plants of that city, and to all intents and purposes legalizes segregation based on color.

The Detroit labor movement cannot afford to let such a decision stand because it means the increase of racial conflicts promoted by the bosses and their hangers-on and a further division of the labor movement itself on racial lines.

Upon the white workers and their organizations is the greater responsibility for guaranteeing to the Negroes the same privileges that they have won and convincing the masses of Negro workers that in this and similar cases the opinions of the boss class are not held by the workers.

Iowa farmers evidently did not admire Coolidge's idealism as expressed in his speech before the farm congress at Chicago last winter, when he told them that as a substitute for effective relief they could console themselves with the thought that their life brings them "into an intimate and true relation to nature, where they can live in harmony with the Great Purpose."

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER

What Is the Farmer-Labor Movement?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
SECOND ARTICLE.

EXAMINATION of the Minnesota farmer-labor movement as it appears in action in the present primary campaign in which Magnus Johnson is opposed by Thomas Davis, a lawyer, discloses some important facts from which we can draw some valuable conclusions.

First of all it is noticeable that the development of the movement to the point where it appears as a political party opposed especially to the republican party which the Minnesota masses, particularly the farmers, have supported for decades, has not precluded the entry into it of elements which are not only foreign to the most liberal conception of what a farmer-labor party should be, but which have defied even the very loose discipline of the organization and are endangering its success in the present campaign.

The Davis forces have taken advantage of the primary law to disobey the decision of the party convention which nominated Johnson by an overwhelming majority and are really doing the work of the republican machine inside the farmer-labor party.

Davis is supported by the worst elements in the ranks of the workers and farmers, labor officials and rural politicians, the offshoots of the defunct nonpartisan league, careerists of the worst type whose sole desire is to get into office and grab something for themselves.

It is very doubtful if any considerable number of this element will support Johnson in the fall campaign after Davis is defeated. This group is much closer to the still more reactionary bloc which is supporting Leach in the republican primaries and rejects entirely the idea of a farmer-labor party, than it is to the farmer-labor party of which nominally it is a part.

Both the Davis group, and the so-called labor group still farther to the right consist of former socialist politicians, labor officials and professional men for whom there is no room in a close corporation such as the republican machine.

These groups are perhaps the nucleus of a third party movement, but few of them will ever be honest supporters of the farmer-labor party or anything closer to it than candidates for its favor if it achieves some election successes.

ACCEPTANCE of and obedience to the decisions of conventions representative of the mass of the membership is the acid test of those who profess concern for and loyalty to the workers and farmers, and those who failed to meet the test of the farmer-labor party convention can be counted as enemies of the movement.

Secondly, and on the positive side, is the fact that with all of its heterogeneous elements which accepted the convention decision, the Minnesota farmer-labor party who consider prohibition the greatest boon given mankind, Catholic working men and women who think that "light wines and beers" is a revolutionary slogan, Communists, pure and simple trade unionists, co-operators, single-taxers, gray-haired but still persistent free-silverites, "political I. W. W.'s," the Minnesota farmer-labor party is solidly united on the single demand that there must be a state government, elected by a party of organized farmers and workers and responsible to it.

MAGNUS JOHNSON may speak of himself as a "candidate of all the people" when put off the defensive by some accusation of "Communism," but he is not fooling his followers, and least of all he is fooling the steel trust and railroad capitalists and their henchmen who run the republican and democratic parties.

The class lines have been drawn tighter in Minnesota by the entry of the workers and farmers into state politics with a mass party of their own than ever before, not barring even the pre-war period when the socialist party had a strong following in the industrial centers.

In the ranks of the party itself the division is still proceeding, not by the rhetorical discussion, but by the experience gained in meeting the practical problems of the struggle.

Some details of this process are worth our attention.

(To be Continued.)

GUIDE TO THE SOVIET UNION

Produced by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries—State Publishing Co. of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

By KARL REEVE

This guide book to the Soviet Union, which is printed in English, is as the preface explains, much more than the ordinary guide book to make travel easier for touring foreigners.

Records Soviet Advances.

It records the tremendous advances made by the Soviet state in the years since the October revolution placed the workers and peasants in power. The advance in science, and the progress of the Soviet state, on all fields, has of course, been especially rapid since the end of the attack of the international bourgeoisie against the proletarian Republic, and the famine which followed. The guide book is a matter of fact account of the actual conditions now prevailing in the Soviet Union and records this progress.

The first section includes a description of the physical geography of the country, a sketch of Russian history, the role of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, of the Red army, of Culture and Education, and of the condition of agriculture, industry and trade. This first section alone makes the new guide book valuable to those who have no prospect of visiting the Soviet Union.

Especially interesting is the chapter on Russian History. The fight between the merchants and the feudal nobility for political supremacy; the part played by the struggle of the peasants against the boyars and the Cossack revolts leading to the establishment of the rule of the czars at the dawn of the 17th century.

The guide book continues, "The urban bourgeoisie and the petty aristocracy succeeded in 1913 in crowning an aristocratic merchant named Romanov as the czar of Muscovy."

Divine Right of Romanov.

Thus was established the "divine right" of the Romanovs to play the part in Russian History of the oppressors of the workers and peasants, in the service of capitalism. Other interesting pictures of Russian History are briefly told, including the peasant revolts, the revolt of the Dekabrista in 1905 and the period of the revolution following the world war.

The second section of the guide book gives special information, such as explanations of weights and measures, post telegraph, railways and the Russian alphabet.

Information on Cities.

The rest of the guide book is devoted to information about the five largest cities of the Soviet Union, Moscow, Leningrad, Khar'kov, Kiev and Odessa. Here the contents portray vividly the differences between the Soviet Union and the capitalist states. Instead of streets named after capitalists of finance and generals who led imperialist slughters, we find Karl Marx Street, Rosa Luxemburg Square, Karl Liebknecht Street, Lenin Square, Vorovsky Street. The mark of the proletarian state sinks deeply into every phase of life in the Soviet Union.

Beside the old works of art which are carefully preserved in their historical significance, are the revolutionary museums, the new art theaters which rank first in the world, the new life of the masses which is based in the factories with their clubs and schools.

Historical Description.

The description of the history of these five cities is a story of the struggle which the Russian masses waged to insure their Soviet state against world capitalism. For example, we learn of Khar'kov, "On the 18th of November, 1917 the power of the Soviets was declared under the leadership of Artymov, and the first Ukrainian central executive committee of the Soviet Ukraine was formed. In the beginning of April, 1918, Khar'kov, was occupied by the Germans. After their retreat in the middle of November of the same year the town, as also the whole Ukraine, came under the rule of the Red Army. In the first days of 1919 the Red Army took Khar'kov, where a Soviet government was formed with Rakovsky as president. In the end of June the same year Denikin occupied the town, but had to evacuate it on the 12th of December. In the beginning of 1920, Khar'kov was finally proclaimed the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic."

And so it is with the other four cities, all of which are rich in revolutionary history. Because of its treasure fund of facts on all phases of the Soviet Union, this guide book is valuable not only as a reference book but to all workers who turn for inspiration to the Workers and Peasants Republic. The guide book should find a ready sale in the United States.

East Liberty, Pa., Will Hold Matteotti Memorial Meeting

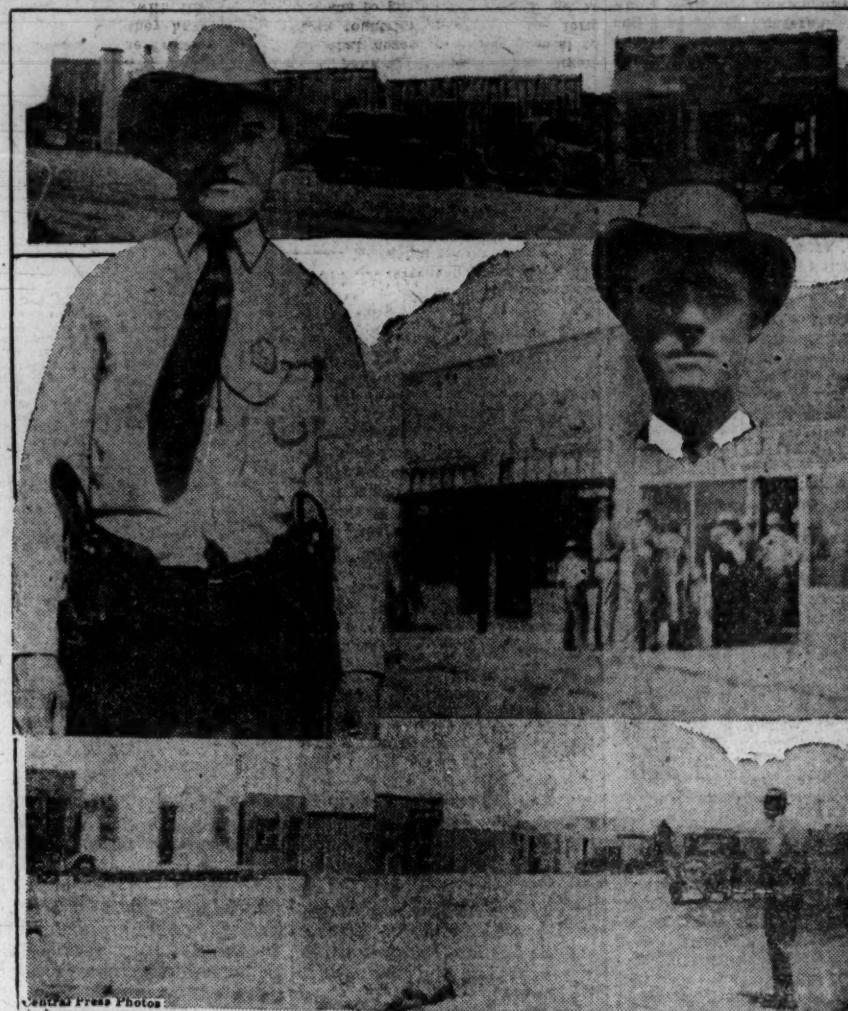
EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 9.—A Giacomo Matteotti memorial meeting will be held here at the Kingsley House, Auburn street and Larimer avenue, Sunday afternoon, June 13, at 2 o'clock. The speakers will be Roland A. McCreedy, D. E. Early, Nino Giannone, Sidney Stark, Dianete Massimo. The chairman will be Abate Dr. Frank.

Duluth Sacco-Vanzetti Mass Meeting Sunday

DULUTH, Minn., June 9.—A Sacco-Vanzetti picnic and mass meeting is to be held here under the auspices of the Duluth International Labor Defense at Fairmount Park, 71st avenue, west, Sunday, June 13. Program begins at 1:30 p. m. Several speakers will address the meeting.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Strike Oil in Borger, Texas



Borger, known as the "Booger Town of the Texas Panhandle," jumped in population from two inhabitants to 10,000 inside of three months following discovery of oil. At the left is Sheriff Red Waters, the town's two-gun government. On the right is Jack Seay, his aide.

Borger is called the most "wide open" and "wicked" town in the history of the mid-continent oil field boom towns. Its population is overwhelmingly male. There are but 400 women in the town. Gambling halls, saloons and dance halls run wide open. The town is sixty miles from the nearest railroad. The law enforcers only concern themselves with the arrest of oil hi-jackers.

Economic Theory of a Socialist Statesman

By H. M. WICKS.

MR. Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee is the lone socialist representative in congress. In that respect he is unique. But his label is the only thing that distinguishes him from many of the republicans and democrats that sit in that body. When he discusses political problems there is nothing whatever in his arguments to indicate that he is in the slightest degree different from the old party representatives.

When the question of the French debt settlement was up in congress the Milwaukee statesman displayed considerable German moral indignation and declared that the recent war with Germany "was not our war" (meaning this country's war). He further adds that we had no excuse for going into it because we had no quarrel with Germany.

Certainly such an attitude displays a pathetic lack of understanding of the nature of imperialism. In his further argument Mr. Berger abandoned his moral indignation and stated correctly, albeit poorly and with an inability to grasp its fundamentals, that it was the machinations of "big business" that got the United States into the war. If Berger had said the workers had no quarrel with the German workers he would have been right, but the workers do not control the government of the United States.

He carefully refrained from exposing the imperialist character of the war and the role of Wilson and the United States government in defense of the interests in Europe of the House of Morgan.

An analysis of the theoretical basis of his objection to cancellation by the United States of fifty per cent of the French debt brings to light the fact that this eminent leader of the socialist party is utterly incapable of understanding the nature of imperialism even to the extent that it is understood today by every competent bourgeois historian and economist, not to mention the Marxian writers.

For him the contributions to the analysis of imperialism from the pens of Lenin, Hobson, Hilferding, and even Kautsky, have been in vain. In assailing the colonial policy of France, Berger said in the house debates of June 2:

"Its (France's) colonial empire is second only to that of Great Britain, although France does not need any colonies, for the simple reason that France HAS NO SURPLUS POPULATION." (Emphasis mine.—H. M. W.)

Berger misses entirely the historical role of imperialism.

He further indulges in absurdities by declaring that the French are bad colonizers because they have a tendency to intermarry with the natives.

Following this profound and exceptional observation, for it is a known fact that no other imperialist citizens ever marry natives (as is evidenced especially by "our own" occupation of

the Philippines where the offspring of American soldiers who have deserted their native wives is one of the crying problems of the administration of the islands), Mr. Berger contradicts his charge that the French are bad, meaning unsuccessful, colonizers, by reciting the ramifications of the colonial power of France.

This is followed by another startling observation:
"For a people of about 39,000,000—which uses these colonies mainly as a training field for its troops in the bloody business of war—this continuous war business is certainly an unprofitable business."

It is not its economic development, its growth into an imperialist nation, that drives the French ruling class forward to colonial conquest, but the fact of their being obsessed with a warlike madness. This purely subjective mania for war manifests itself in the French sending soldiers into colonies so they may get proper training. It was not desire for imperialist conquest that caused the French to lay waste Damascus, the oldest city in the world, over whose streets has passed the pageantry of all the ages, but simply the fact that those ancient buildings furnished good targets for airplane bombs, heavy and light artillery, liquid fire, poison gas, shrapnel and bullets.

If the unpopulated Sahara Desert possessed equally good targets for practice in warfare the French would probably have left undisturbed the populous city of Damascus. The moral here seems to be that colonial peoples should not live in buildings that make good targets for the French army, or better still that people should not erect buildings. In which case the French could make a deal with England to use the great sphinx and the pyramids as target for practice.

Unpopulated areas would be much better colonies for the purposes of the French as interpreted by Mr. Berger because there would then be no temptation to indulge in miscegenation for the simple reason that there would be no natives to marry.

BUT, to get back to the first proposition of the Wisconsin statesman: Why do the French engage in colonial conquests at all when they have no problem of surplus population? This is the real contribution to history and economics by Mr. Berger, whereby he would persuade the French that they really do not need any colonies until such time as their population outgrows the boundaries of their own country.

The fact that French capital grew from its competitive-to-its monopolistic stage and that long before the war, great banking combines were organized that began to export capital to other countries, mostly in the form of loans to governments, and that as its share of the Versailles loot France secured colonies in Asia and Africa in the form of league of nations mandates, had nothing to do with the question, according to Berger. His

ignorance of imperialism, this stage of capitalism, is boundless. It is almost incredible that one can live in the world today and harbor such illusions.

CERTAINLY Berger's theory utterly ignores the basic principles of Marxism and the law of surplus-value, by which alone can be explained contemporary imperialism. It is not surplus population that is responsible for the imperialist policy of nations but the fact that workers produce far more than they receive in wages. As industry develops this surplus constantly increases.

To avoid the effects of ever recurring crises capitalists are forced to combine into trusts, to strive to create monopolies in order to protect their investments. These great combines eventually outgrow the confines of the national boundaries. The great banking combines under whose influence great monopolies are created are forced to export ever greater quantities of capital. When capital is invested in undeveloped countries it is necessary to control the political life of such countries.

In the case of France after the war it was essential that if she were to realize her ambition to become a great industrial power and secure hegemony over Europe (a dream since shattered) she had to control sources of raw material. That was one of the reasons why she struggled so desperately to overthrow the Soviets in Russia. Since she is now challenged in Syria she fights with every means at hand to maintain imperialist domination, and not because she wants territory in which to train soldiers for wars on continental Europe.

BERGER's colonial theory ignores the class struggle and national colonial struggles and places imperialist policies upon an absurd population theory that harks back to the dawn of the last century and is a vulgarization even of the ridiculous illusions of that ancient plagiarist, the Rev. Malthus.

Certainly the United States has no problem of over-population, but not even Mr. Berger can deny its imperialist character. American armed forces did not seize Cuba, the Philippines, Panama, and Haiti because of pressure of population, but because finance and industrial capital had investments there to be protected and wanted to make those investments safe for Wall Street and clear the path for more investments.

Mr. Berger vehemently denies any sympathy with the Bolsheviks and frequently displays his lack of understanding of even the most elementary facts of past or contemporary history by comparing us to Mussolini and other capitalist despots, and talking twaddle about "red imperialism," but we assure him that if he would endeavor to learn the facts about Bolshevik theory and practice he would not make such miserable blunders when he tries to talk on international policy.

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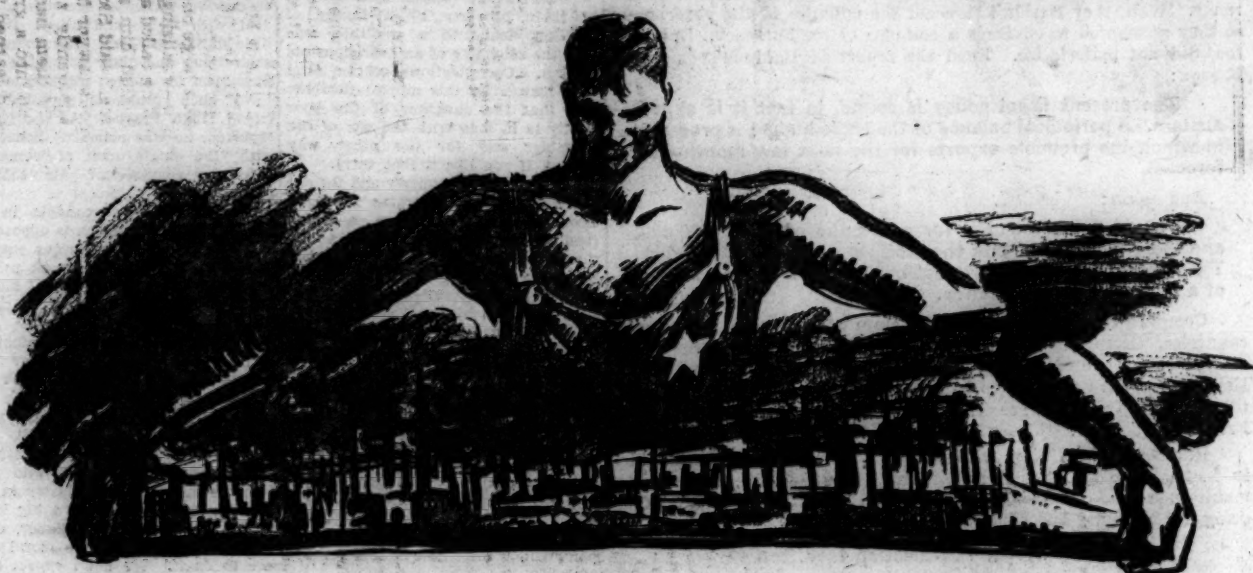
ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1926

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The Worker of the Soviet Union—The Master of His Country and the Creator of a New Social Order



By Fred Ellis

British Conservatives Are Seeing the Light

EVEN the British conservatives, the party of Baldwin and Chamberlain, are beginning to see the Soviet Union in its true light. This is clearly manifested by the report on the present state of the Soviet Union submitted to the Conservative Party of Great Britain by four conservative members of parliament on their return from a tour of investigation in Russia.

Is it an objective, impartial report? Of course, not. The signers of the report—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. R. Moore, Robert Boothby, Frank Nelson and Captain R. E. Bourne—are members of the Conservative Party of Great Britain. That means something. It means that these men have approached the Soviet Union in a certain frame of mind and have proceeded to examine its conditions from a certain point of view.

And what is that? It is the frame of mind and the point of view of people who are *irreconcilably opposed* to the present order of things in the Soviet Union. It is the attitude of capitalist-imperialists who are filled with the most venomous hatred towards the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic—the beacon light of the world struggle against capitalist oppression of the workers, the farmers and the oppressed colonial slaves.

Compelled to Recognize Part of the Truth.

AND yet, despite their hatred and opposition to the Soviet Union, despite their year long efforts to break and destroy the historic achievements of the toilers of Russia, the British capitalists are finally compelled to recognize the truth about the Soviet Union. At least, part of the truth. And what is it?

We will quote verbatim some of the statements contained in the report.

First, as to the stability of the Soviet Government. This is an important question. Because there is not a single capitalist government in the world, with the exception of the government of the United States, that feels itself either secure or stable. Stability in the governmental affairs of the capitalist world is a thing of the past. It has vanished with the first artillery shot that was fired in the late imperialist war. Now, what about the stability of the Soviet Government?

On this the report says:

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the present government of Russia is stable and has come to stay. On that point all opinions worth considering are unanimous.

Of how many present-day capitalist governments could the British conservative delegation say the same? Could that be said of the German, or the French or even the English government? Not in the face of what is taking place in those countries.

See what has happened only recently. In Germany, the downfall of Luther, then no government at all, then a makeshift arrangement of such a flimsy nature as will surely go to pieces with the first

blow of political winds. In France things are even worse. There governments are changing so fast that it would take a moving picture camera to keep a record of them. And as to the British government? Why, the best sign of its "stability" is the general strike which, tho betrayed by the reactionary labor leaders, is a good indication of what is yet to come.

But the Soviet government, the government of workers and peasants is stable and has come to stay. So says the party of Baldwin and Chamberlain.

Revolution Improves Condition of Masses.

SO much for the stability of the government. Now, what about the conditions and mode of life of the masses? This is an important subject, too. In view of the undisputable fact that the standard of living of the masses all over the world, the United States not excepted, is continually going down and their conditions of life becoming worse, it is important for the workers and farmers to know that in the Soviet Union a process is taking place in exactly the opposite direction. The standard of living of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union is *continually improving*. To substantiate this once more, we quote the report of the British conservatives. It says:

The information supplied to us by many sources indicate the bulk of the worker and peasants are better off since the revolution than before.

What other country in the world can boast of a thing like that? None, not even the United States, the richest and most powerful capitalist country in the world.

Since the Bolshevik revolution means approximately since after the imperialist war, and since that time real wages in the capitalist countries have gone down, hours of work lengthened, speed-up systems intensified and conditions of labor generally worsened. This is true of every capitalist country in the world. And about the United States, the only thing that can be said is that here the standard of living of the workers has not been lowered *as much* as in the European capitalist countries due to the upward swing of American imperialism with its policy of buying off and corrupting certain sections of the labor aristocracy.

But in the Soviet Union the exact opposite is taking place. Since the November revolution in 1917, which established a government of workers and peasants, the toiling masses are better off than they were before under the rule of the czar, the landlords, and the capitalists. This is what Baldwin's delegation is compelled to admit.

And on the general economic and cultural conditions of the masses in the Soviet Union, the report says:

All workers, including soldiers, are daily given a proportion of the free seats in the theatres, concerts and cine-

(Continued on page 2)

British Conservatives Are Seeing the Light

(Continued from page 1)

mas thruout Russia. They furthermore are remitted taxes, and the rates they obtain for the education of their children are at reduced costs, or entirely free; they pay less for their accomodations, and less for their food while having the first call on both. They enjoy cheaper travelling facilities, on tram, train, bus or whatever local means of locomotion may be available and in the big towns are supplied with open air concerts and wireless apparatus on a scale and system far ahead of anything we in Western Europe posses.

Not bad, at all, is it? The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are the government and privileged classes. Well, that's exactly what is meant by the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Strict and Sound Financial System.

THERE was a good deal of talk recently about the soundness of the financial system in the Soviet Union. Some anti-Soviet papers went even as far as "forecasting" a collapse of the Soviet currency. Well, they couldn't forecast the collapse of the government so they attempted to envisage a collapse of the currency. But that, too, did not materialize. Read the report of Baldwin's delegates. It says:

The present fiscal policy is sound, in fact it is almost austere. A periodical balance of the trade budget is produced in which the probable exports for the next few months are forecast.

And again:

The 1926 budget calls for a revenue of \$2,000,000,000, and there is no doubt that the receipts will reach this figure. The Soviet national debt is \$254,000,000, or about one-half of a month's normal revenue.

Compare this with the financial state of most of the European countries. Everyone of them is running to the United States for money. Everyone of them is getting it. And yet, how many of the European powers are able to balance their budgets? How many of them can keep their currencies at par? Not even the strong powers, France least of all.

But the Soviet Union, without any assistance from the outside, in fact despite all obstructions from the outside, is managing to maintain a financial system which even British conservatives must designate as sound and austere.

A Proper Pre-Election Idea.

NOW, in the face of the approaching congressional elections, it is hereby suggested that the workers and farmers of the United States give a little thought to the report of the British conservatives. It contains a vital and practical lesson, which is this: When you live under a government which takes its dictates from the capitalists, like in the United States, you have one situation. On the other hand, when you live under a government which taken its dictates from the workers and poor farmers, like in the Soviet Union, you have an entirely different situation. One is good for the capitalists and is maintained by them. The other is good for the overwhelming majority of the population and should be brought about by them.

The road towards it is independent political action. Break with the old capitalist parties. Form a party of your own. And wage a systematic struggle for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

MATTHEW WOLL, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has made a statement the other day that the workers of the United States must support the farmers. He said in so many words that organized labor is going to support them. This is a good statement as far as it goes. But it does not go far enough to produce practical results either for the workers or the farmers in the coming elections.

The Workers (Communist) Party is advocating an alliance between the workers and poor farmers against the capitalist parties. The proposal is that the workers organize politically, put forward their own labor candidates and wage their own independent political battles. And, furthermore, that the farmer organizations also put forward their own candidates against those of the capitalist parties. And that in doing so the workers and poor farmers make an alliance to fight jointly against their common enemy.

What does Matthew Woll say about this practical proposition?

Alex. Bittelman.

What Is Pilsudski Going to Do About It?

The economic crisis in Poland has developed with extraordinary intensity, and the registered unemployed by the middle of March numbered 359,000—46,000 more than in January. The industries mainly affected are coal and textiles. Some idea of the steady deterioration of conditions is given by the following figures of "official" unemployment:

September, 1923	52,000
September, 1924	156,000
September, 1925	200,000
December, 1925	300,000
January, 1926	313,000
March, 1926	359,000

The economic decline is attributed, as in other countries, to financial "stabilization," under the direction of British financial advisers. The workers are becoming increasingly conscious of the contrast with conditions in Soviet Russia; and the politicians are reported to be negotiating with Soviet Russia for an economic agreement which might lead to orders from Russia for Polish products. Meanwhile the industrial unrest is spreading everywhere, and in spite of persistent attacks by the police, large demonstrations are being held.

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"THE TORRENT."

THIS picture was made from a novel written by Blasco Ibañez, a Spanish republican, who in Paris periodically shakes his fist at the king of Spain in Madrid—which isn't bad publicity for his business, and it's quite safe. During the war he wrote propaganda novels for the allies, of which the "Four Horsemen" and later "Mare Nostrum" were best known in this country. In his earlier days he occasionally wrote a readable story, but never a great novel—nor is this one from which the picture was made.

"The Torrent" begins with the loss of their property by a family of smaller means to an avaricious old woman. Complications set in (and give reason for this movie) thru the fact that the daughter of the poor family is in love with the son of the wealthier one (or the other way around, if you like it that way).

The loss of the property and the old lady's insistence separates the love birds. But the girl has a voice (trained by the village barber) which she uses to seek her fortune in Paris. Here she becomes a famous opera star with a reputation for not too close attention to moral scruples.

As usual in the movies, a desire to see her old town brings her back—to further conquest of her old lover, now about to be married and on the eve of successful election to office. Despite her reputation, which has reached even the hamlet she revisits, the old flame bursts out and our young hero braves a raging torrent sweeping the city thru the bursting of a dam to win back his lady. (The much advertised torrent seems to have been made in the studio or in a nearby creek.)

The young man, driven from the girl he loves thru the insistence of his mother, who also insists on his political career, marries a conservative wife who loves him and bears him many children.

As the novel probably says, "many years elapse." Our lovers meet years afterward in Madrid. He a member of the chamber of deputies, old, having spent a life quite useless. She is still the old flame, youthful, vivacious, and seeing the dull wreck he has made of himself, sorry that their old love cannot be rekindled.

A convincing ending is the only saving grace of the movie. And if you must see this picture and are a mere male, guard your admiration from your wife. Greta Garbo, a movie star of European importation, is a capable actress and as beautiful a creature as ever walked before a camera. A real Spaniard, Ricardo Cortez, plays the leading role for all that it's worth—which isn't much. It's that kind of a movie. There are better ones.

W. C.

Labor, Movies and Some "Friendly Atmosphere."

HUGH FRAYNE, national organizer of the A. F. of L., attended a dinner in New York in honor of Will Hayes, "czar" of the movies, at the Waldorf Hotel, where, according to the press, a "friendly atmosphere" predominated.

Our friend Hugh Frayne enjoyed the atmosphere (in addition to the grub and cigars) and did what was expected of a labor leader who believes that what is good for capital won't do any harm to labor. He wasn't concerned with questions of the character of moving pictures. Do the movies deal with labor—and how? Do the lives of the workers, their hopes and aspirations and their struggles form fit subject for motion pictures, etc.?

No such problems agitated our friend Hugh Frayne. As the papers reported, he was primarily concerned with "the employment of women of notorious reputation." He said in part:

"With regard to scandals in the movies, our organization is opposed to the engagement of notorious persons to play in the films. I speak personally on this matter, because I have a high regard for the real artists in the films.

"I have raised a protest against undesirable women exploiting their scandals in motion pictures and have emphasized this protest by asking our people not to work where contracts are offered for such purposes."

As in all fields of working class endeavor, our labor leaders who dine with the magnates of industry in the "friendly atmosphere" of a big hotel overlook the question of labor, even if they must blossom into moral censors to do it. We don't expect anything for labor from movies made for profit and pandering to the cheapest emotions. But we do want more from our labor leaders.

After all, there are lower stages of morality than that of some of our notorious movie actresses. W. C.

CORRECTION

May 29, in the story "In South America" by Harrison George, the mistake was made of calling the Industrial Workers of the World the "International Workers of the World."

In addition, the space allotted for the story did not allow of the inclusion of the important list of economic demands on wages, hours and conditions of labor established by the Montevideo conference of marine workers as a program around which to rally the workers to unity within the Continental Committee of Maritime and Port Workers, nor the resolution to fight the divisional action of the pan-American Federation of Labor by the unity of all unions based on the class struggle.

Red Pepper

THE papers report that the Baptists plan a war on evolution. If you recall, these are the people that christen their converts by soaking their heads under water. But they don't keep the head under long enough.

FORMERLY worth about twenty cents, the French franc note has dropped in value to about three cents. A helluva note—frankly speaking.

THE politicians who are appealing for votes in the fall elections on the "wet" issue should adopt for their campaign the popular song, "Talking to the Moon."

VARE of Pennsylvania was nominated for senator on a "wet" program. A political opponent called his slogan "Vare and Beer." "This singular concatenation, with much caterwauling accentuating it." Put that one in your book for your next political discussion!

ANNOUNCEMENTS place the wealth of this country at 353 billion dollars. If by chance we should ever leave this country and take our money with us the wealth would be only 353 billion. To be exact—\$352,999,999.93.

"WHAT civilization needs," says a scientist, "is a substitute for whiskey." Brother, we don't need it. We got it. And what's more—it's no good! Walt Carmon.

The Eucharistic Congress

By THURBER LEWIS.

On June 20-24 Chicago will be the scene of a great medieval revival. On those four days the International Eucharistic Congress will divide its ceremonies between Chicago and the seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese at Mundelein, Ill., a few miles distant.

It will be the 23rd biennial congress and the first to be held in the United States. Every two years a city is chosen in a different part of the world. The congresses are attended by the leaders of the Roman hierarchy, thousands of priests, monks and nuns. They are presided over by a papal nuncio, appointed by the pope. Catholics who can afford it come from the far corners of the earth.

What is the purpose of these congresses?

The Religious Meaning of The Eucharist—The church claims they are purely spiritual reunions of millions of Catholic believers who come as pilgrims from the four quarters of the globe to do honor to Christ and to confess their faith before men. The congresses are called "Eucharistic" because they are a glorification of the sacrament. The word comes from a combination of two Greek terms which mean "to rejoice." Its religious meaning was given by the Gospel of St. Luke (XXII, 19) in which the Greek terms "Eucharistias" is used in the sentence, "and taking bread... He gave thanks." The word thus became a way of indicating the sacrament of the blood and body of Christ.

According to the New Testament, which has been superimposed on the old Hebrew books, when Christ sat at the Last Supper the night before his death and said, referring to the bread, "Take ye and eat, this is my body," and, referring to the wine, said, "Drink ye all of this, this is my blood," he, without probably any intention of doing so, laid the basis of what has become the central tenet of the Catholic faith.

The Real Body And Blood of The Christ—Catholics implicitly believe that when they eat consecrated bread and when they drink consecrated wine, they are eating and drinking the actual, REAL body and blood of Christ. They believe that at the last supper and in the words given above, Christ, thru his divine power, transformed his blood and body into wine and bread by adding the words, "Do this for a memory of me," he conferred the same power he himself exercised upon the disciples sitting around him and thru them upon all ordained priests for all time.

This is called "Transubstantiation," that is, the substance of blessed wine and bread become the substance of the blood and body of Christ.

Thus the Eucharistic Congress is what might be called a World Mass—it is presided over by the highest primates of the various countries—in worship of the transubstantiated body and blood of Christ.

Gigantic Preparations For Congress—The wine and bread, or wafers, to be used on this occasion have been blessed by the pope and are being transported to Chicago under the careful watch of the Swiss guards of the Vatican. Millions of dollars are being spent in the preparations. Great thrones have been erected upon which will sit the papal nunci and visiting cardinals. One million pilgrims are expected. Great processions of nuns and monks in the garbs of their different orders will be led by archbishops and primates in purple and red robes. Masses of thousands of voices will be sung, including those of 62,000 children. Services in honor of the Eucharist will be participated in by hundreds of thousands. These are the bare facts of the International Eucharistic Congress.



By Fred Ellis

"Why do people build cathedrals for ancient ghosts to parade in while they themselves live in hovels?"—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Why The United States This Year?

Why was the United States chosen for this year's congress? There is no doubt that the church of Rome gives considerable thought to the matter of the location of the congress' biennial sessions. The church of Rome is in a large measure a political institution. Its political influence in some countries, especially the Latin countries and Austria, is enormous. Its influence in Mexico was at one time quite as great. The Roman church, in Mexico, has played the role of a landlord and oppressor of the peons. Things have changed there. The church is having trouble with the new Mexico. Its priests are being expelled. Its educational system has been replaced by a lay system supervised by the government.

Count D'Yanville, the secretary of the Eucharistic Congress, is authority for the statement that the holding of the Congress in the United States this year has very much to do with the troublous times the church is having in Mexico. This means that the Catholic church, by a display of strength in the United States, hopes to influence the Mexican government to deal more easily with its representatives and institutions in the Southern Republic.

20,000,000 Catholics in America

That is one creditable reason. Another is that there are, according to the church's estimates, 20,000,000 Catholics in the United States. There are 1,000,000 in Chicago alone. A great pageant of this sort will certainly have

the effect of arousing their church patriotism and perhaps of also influencing those outside the faith to be favorably impressed with the power of the church. Certainly so ancient and wise an institution as the Roman Catholic Church does not overlook these things. Certainly there are other considerations for them than merely "a confession of faith before men."

The Feudal Power Of The Church Is Still Felt

By such dictums and upon such faith, the Roman church was the prevailing influence of feudalism. The answer to questions of knowledge as opposed to questions of belief was the stake! By the sheer momentum of the great power accrued to itself during those superstitious days and by the fact that capitalism, succeeding feudalism, did not contain the basis for the extinction of ignorance and superstition—aye, in this, its decrepit period, it spreads both for its own maintenance—the Roman church, and all others, can still carry on.

The greater part of the millions of Catholics thruout the world are workers of the cities or toilers on the land. The vast majority of workers who are Catholics are to be found in countries with a predominantly peasant population. In America it is different. The majority of Catholic workers are engaged in industry. This is, of course, because they came originally from those countries in which catholicism dominates the minds of the peasant population from which most of the slaves of heavy industry in the United States have been drawn. Altho very few of them will come to the Eucharistic Congress be-

cause they haven't the money, they will watch the news of it with great interest. Even now the European papers are full of it. It certainly is getting its share of the news here.

But what has the Congress, or for that matter the church, to offer to the workers? Does the church make their hours of slaving for a master shorter? Does it put food in the mouths of their families when times are hard—strike or unemployment? Does it help to lessen in one degree the debasing exploitation that makes capitalists superfluously wealthy and the workers that much poorer? No. That is not its work. Its work is the work of the "spirit." It teaches humility. It teaches that if your brother is shot down during a strike it is God's will. It teaches you to be obedient—to whom? To your master, to your boss.

The papal nuncio will sit upon his high golden throne in the name of a distant, mysterious authority. Cowled monks, the white of the Dominicans, the brown of the Capuchins, the black of the Benedictines will parade slowly, carrying before them croziers of gold. The Swiss Guards, in sixteenth century habiliment, will hold their ancient spears at attention. Te Deums will be sung by thousands of pious voices. Red robed cardinals will march under yellow and white canopies following the ostensorium, that contains the holy wafers. A million knees will sink to the ground in prayer.

And in every part of the globe—workers will continue to slave.

LENIN

Short Stories

(6)

Results and Lessons of the Revolution of 1905.

THE governmental raiding expeditions were running wild all over the country. The head of the government, Premier Witte, had gotten a big loan from foreign capital, and could abandon his time-gaining tactics. But the movements of the people also becomes broader. The workers feel strongly the necessity of unity and under this pressure the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks decide to hold a common convention. It was held in April, 1906, in Stockholm, and the factions prepared themselves for it in conferences held in Finland.

The Nationalization of the Land.

The main question of the convention was the agrarian question. The report was made by Maslov, the Menshevik. His program was the expropriation of the landlords' estates and the giving of the land to the Zemstvos (County administrations). This "municipalization" was recommended by Plechanov with the motive that it will be an effective method against the restoration: The nationalized land, he claimed, can be taken back by the counter-revolution, but not the municipalized land. The nationalization proposal of Lenin he compared with the nationalization realized in China years ago, and criticized it as "Utopian." He said that Lenin had raised the slogan of the Socialist-Revolutionists.

Lenin showed that the municipalization proposal is itself a Utopian program. First, the question of "guarantees against restoration." The only guarantee is, he says, that the revolution is carried out as thoroughly as possible. The main fault with the Menshevik program is that the peasants do not approve of it. It means a kind of bureaucratization of agriculture thru the state and county offices. And when Mensheviks consented to the nationalization of part of the land, they meant that it should be administered by the bureaucracy. Quite another thing was nationalization which the Bolsheviks advocated. Their program was that the peasants should take over the land and divide it up thru their own committees. That was the idea of the peasants themselves and they were ready to fight for it. It was also an economic necessity. The peasants' lands and the parcels rented by them were so scattered that modern agriculture was impossible. It was necessary to wipe out all of the boundaries and divide the land into whole farms. That was a progressive program, demanded by the peasants and advocated by the Bolsheviks. Some advocates of nationalization claimed that it would be "Socialist," which of course was a Utopian thought. But Lenin said that in spite of this Utopian ideology these people backed the peasants' own demands. Nationalization, altho not socialist, would be a severe blow to big ownership in general and thus weaken the power of the big land owners. But the immediate result would be that the Russian peasants would become free modern farmers.

The land program of Lenin was: (1) The lands of the church, the monasteries, the crown and the nobility shall be expropriated. (2) The peasant committees will destroy the remnants of the landlords' privileges and administer the land problems until a constituent assembly settles matters. (3) The special taxes upon peasants must be abolished. (4) Also the old laws preventing the free utilization of the land by the peasants. (5) Elected popular judges shall decide upon land rents and pass judgment upon the validity of land contracts. If the revolution is to be a complete success, then the land must be nationalized according to the demands of the peasants. The agricultural workers will organize separately. We must not create the illusion that small-scale agriculture will abolish poverty not as long as there is commodity economy. Only the socialist revolution can abolish poverty.

The Mensheviks had a slight majority in the congress. But they were compelled to make concessions to the revolutionary standpoint. In a long letter to the Petersburg proletariat, Lenin explained what had been the proposals of the Bolsheviks and how the decisions adopted should be carried out. But the unity so achieved did not last long. Every new situation showed how deep the differences were. The Mensheviks went further and further in their support of the bourgeoisie.

Mensheviks Give Up Revolution.

The Mensheviks very soon started to say that the revolution was over. Lenin, on the contrary, emphasized the necessity of preparation for the next revolutionary struggle. But so much had the situation changed by the summer of 1906, that the Bolsheviks no longer advocated boycotting the elections. They fought determinedly against the tendency within their own group which favored the boycott. It is interesting to know that Martov accused the Bolsheviks of opportunism. He claimed that they advocated permanent election alliances. Lenin showed that this was unfounded. In the first-stage elections, when the masses do their voting, the party must act wholly independently. But in the second stage, the Bolsheviks approved of an electoral alliance with the Trudoviki ("Toilers"—peasants), and this especially in order to counteract the half-cadets ("Popular Socialists"). Lenin explained that the workers' party cannot make a permanent alliance, because even the bourgeois-democrats are enemies. But it is permissible to ally with revolutionary democrats at the final stage of the elections in order to split the bourgeois groups. But many Mensheviks, like Plechanov, advocated first-stage alliances, even with the cadets (the Liberals).

But the reaction gained a foothold. It was apparent that the revolutionary struggle was delayed. By an accident, Lenin escaped being arrested in his home, on the Finnish side of the border. He moved to Helsinki, and then, in 1907, went abroad. The first question now was to analyze the significance of what had happened. The Mensheviks published their four-volume investigation, and came to the conclusion that the workers were to blame for the defeat. They had, unconsciously, followed the Bolshevik line; the Soviet had been too radical, and the eight-hour day demand had forced the bourgeoisie to the side of czarism. The Bolsheviks explained, as causes of defeat: (1) The international situation (the loan to czarism from abroad). (2) The lack of class-consciousness among the peasants: as soldiers they had shot down the workers. They did not make a decisive fight against the landlords, the peasants had not elected Soviets. (3) The bourgeoisie had betrayed the workers, had rallied to the nobility. The Mensheviks had not understood the revolution. It had been, in spite of the defeat, a great revolution. And that was because of the Moscow rebellion and the Soviets. The revolution will rise again, Soviets will be elected, and they will be victorious.

The Mensheviks regarded the revolution as lost. They considered that Russia would now go along the German path, that czarism would develop into a constitutional monarchy; that liberties would be gained gradually; that the landlords would become bourgeois agriculturalists (like the German Junkers); the peasants would become farmers. Against this, Lenin explained that the basic causes of the revolution would flare up again.

The Party convention was held in London, 1907. The Bolsheviks had the majority, altho this was very uncertain. The main question was the relation to the bourgeoisie: should the proletariat be the rear guard of the bourgeoisie, or the leaders of the fight? Rosa Luxemburg was present as the representative of the Polish Socialist-Democracy. More proletarians from Russia attended than before, and Lenin had their support. In the central committee elected by the convention there were Lenin and Zinoviev. The Mensheviks were represented by Martinov and Variski (now Communists). The Poles were represented by Tyshko (murdered in 1919 in a German prison). The Letts were represented by Rosin (later in America, died 1919 as a member of the Latvian Soviet government). There were splits among the Bolsheviks. Some compromised with the Mensheviks, others demanded a boycott of parliament (Otsovisks, Ultimatsists). Lenin fought both deviations vigorously and those who did not correct their deviations were expelled.



The Years of Reaction.

IN his book "Leftism," Lenin describes the period: Everywhere were splits and demoralization. Czarism crushed the revolutionary organizations. The Bolshevik nuclei could not how maintain themselves, but even they suffer big losses. Traitors and provocateurs did much damage. But the basis of czarism decayed also. The land-law of Stolypin made it easier for the peasants to leave the village community (mir). He wanted to create a class "well-to-do peasants" in order to broaden the basis of czarism. But actually he destroyed the basis. Among the Mensheviks, there was formed the group of liquidators. For these the mere utilization of legal possibilities was not enough they wanted to liquidate the underground organization. And when Plechanov did not accept this view, he was called "the bard of the cellar window." A part of the Bolsheviks (Ryko Sokolnikov, Losovsky) wanted to conciliate with the Mensheviks and were called "conciliation Bolsheviks." Trotsky was also for conciliation with the liquidators.

Ideological deviations occurred. Lunacharsky and Bogdanov started to seek new paths in philosophy, and arrived at idealism and were called "God-seekers." Maxim Gorki supported their views, which were taught at the party school at Capri, Italy. But part of the students moved to Paris to Lenin's school. Lenin wrote his book "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" showing that this new school was not the doctrine of living experience, but reactionary, old-fashioned idealism in a new form. And as he still claimed that they were Marxists, their attitude was characterized as "a rebellion on the knees."

The desertions among the emigrants were so far that in Paris the Mensheviks promised kingdom to him who could find a fourth Bolshevik; the three being Lenin, Zinoviev and Kamenev. It was not the first time that Lenin faced the derisive remark that he might be left alone. To such a remark he answered: "What then? There are moments when troops for one reason or another, desert the battle-field. The chief who cannot then maintain himself, who cannot defend his banner, is a poor one." Now again the end of Bolshevism was prophesied, but like Marx Lenin went his way. He worked hard and defended Marxism against all attempts to falsify or dilute Marxism.

The New Rising.

IN 1908, there was held in Paris—where Lenin lived—a conference among the groups, but an agreement was not reached. A mild censure of the liquidators was adopted, but the split continued. Lenin started to publish the "Proletar." In Russia a Bolshevik organ

f His Life



"Svesda" (The Star) was published. The Duma fraction split into Mensheviks and Bolsheviks. Lenin conducted from abroad the activities of the representatives. In a conference, one of the Duma representatives, Badayev, explained how he wanted to study the details of the budget, etc.; Lenin laughed and said: Why do you concern yourself about those details? You are a worker, tell them about the life of the workers; throw it in the face of this black Duma that they are exploiters and scoundrels. Present a bill calling for the hanging of the Black Hundred bandits to the lamp-posts. This will be the right sort of a bill. (Of course Lenin did not make fun of detailed knowledge, he himself knew exactly the finances of Russia, but he wanted to emphasize what is the most important thing: to represent the revolution in the parliament and not be carried away by "legislative work," like the Mensheviks.

Strikes began to occur in Russia more and more frequently. The bloodshed in the Lena gold fields in Siberia was the signal of the new revolutionary wave. The Bolsheviks were busy in the unions. And although the Mensheviks had "experts" on this field and more legal functionaries, the Bolsheviks gained ground in the unions. A big victory was the capture of the metal-workers' convention in 1912. In the same year, Lenin called a convention in Prague, which declared itself the party convention, excluded the Mensheviks from the party and elected a Leninist central committee. From that time on the Bolsheviks exist as a separate party, adding to the name of the social-democratic labor party of Russia, the word Bolshevik. As a program for the Bolshevik Duma fraction, there was adopted the demand for a democratic republic, the eight-hour day, and the expropriation of the lands of the nobility. The Mensheviks demanded only: liberties, and other reformist measures.

Lenin and Zinoviev settled in Krakow, in Polish Austria, close to the Russian border, where they were close to party work. They participated in the editing of "Pravda", the legal daily in Petersburg. From the pennies collected for this paper, compared with the money raised for "Lutsh" (The Ray), the Menshevik paper, Lenin calculated who had the majority among the workers. The small amounts, but from larger number of people, came to the "Pravda"; the bigger amounts, from bourgeois circles, to "Lutsh". All other groups held a conference abroad and built the August bloc. In Russia, the fight went on. The government dissolved the metal workers' union, which already had ten thousand members. A strike wave went over the country in the summer of 1914, and just before the war barricades were thrown up in Petersburg—at the same time that Poincare was in the city, making the last arrangements for the war.

Frankfurters - By Jackson C. Herman

MORRIS was ashamed. The boss told him to come to work that night and he had come. Morris was a good union man. What of it if he worked below the scale, and if he worked nights, though night-work was not permitted by the union.

That morning the boss had given him an ultimatum:

"Come in to work tonight and I'll pay you time-and-a-half. Don't come in then eh? don't come in at all, then. Not at-t-all!"

Morris was terrified at the prospect of losing his job. It was in the middle of the season, and if he didn't work now, he'd have to come to grips with starvation during the slack-time.

But night-work? Morris was a union man, even if he worked under the scale.

And he had promised Annie he would take her out that night, and now he couldn't. But if he shouldn't come to work, he'd be fired. Maybe the union would get him a new job? Ha-ha-ha! Ha-ha! He was one of the best paid workmen in the "wurst-trade," and he worked under the scale! So that was out.

So he'd come that night. And, anyways time-and-a-half wasn't so unpleasant either.

The grinding machine was exchanging compliments with the machine that took the bones out of the meat, as the stench of old meat rose from the caldrons which were one cloud of smoke. And the workmen sweated and yelled at each other; each doing his work fast as he could. If they got finished early, they would go home early. Go home. To sleep. Gee! They were tired as hell!

Morris, standing by the huge grinder, vowed even while telling the foreman that night-work wouldn't be so bad if only he could meet his freinds by day, that never again would he work at night. To hell with the boss! To hell with the job! Who the devil wants to work at night? Night time is sleep-time. What the hell does the boss think he is, a slave? Yea, he is a slave! Didn't he come to work when he didn't want to?

What the hell kind of free country is this? You can work for whom you want, and when you want. There's freedom of speech, press, and assembly. Sure. Didn't he learn all that in night school? Where was it he read it? Yeh, now he's got it. In the constitution! But last winter he wanted to get a job, and he couldn't. Once he was distributing Communist leaflets, no they weren't Communist, they were something about the workers' youth conference, and a big cop had come over to him and told

him to get a move on; or he'd be locked up. A friend of his got put in hock, the other day, for speaking at a meeting in Passaic, where they were pulling off a strike!

And when he tries to speak about it, they tell him, "You don't like this country? So why don't you go back to where the hell you come from?" So he lets up.

Sure, this is a free country. People can strike, if they don't picket. People can speak all they want, until they're locked up. . . . His friend was put in hock, and he'll never be the same again. Louie tells about "Third degree" and all that; but, Morris knows better. Eight years of high power exploitation would teach anybody but scissorbills what kind of country this is, and Morris isn't a scissorbill.

Morris was working swiftly. The sooner he'd finish the sooner he'd go home.

But something was the matter with the machine. The knives weren't so sharp, and he had to push the meat in with all his might. Why didn't the boss see to it that the knives were sharp? There was a big hunk of meat that the machine couldn't grind. It must be from an animal that when it was killed was as old and wheezy as the hills.

The company advertised, that "only the best and freshest meats are used in our products," Sure! This particular piece of meat had been laying around for the last four months, and as he meat they used goes, it was "the freshest meat. . . used in our products."

But what the devil was the matter with this meat? The machine wouldn't cut it. Morris stuck his hand into the machine and pushed the meat. At last it was moving. Suddenly there was a tug at his fingers, and an electrical thrill ran through his body.

Morris pulled his hand out, and there. . . four fingers. Morris fainted. The workmen next to him shouted; the foreman yelled, and the machinery was stopped.

The boss, a little Jew with a red beard, came running in.

"What's the matter, is the machinery broke?"

The foreman told him. All the boss could say was, "Thank God, I'm insured!"

The workmen turning away disgustedly picked Morris from the floor, and sent him to the hospital.

When Morris came to, he was thankful that it wasn't his right hand, and anyway, he didn't work with that finger.

Lenin and the Second International.

SOME comrades ask, how Lenin could stay in the Second International, where reformism was so wide-spread. You must remember, that Marxism was accepted there as the guiding doctrine. In the Amsterdam congress of 1904, revisionism was condemned. In Stuttgart in 1907, the resolution drafted by Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg, against war, was accepted; and, what was most important, the Second International, up to the imperialist war, never condemned the proletarian revolution. And revolutionary Marxism was propagated in all the parties, although by only a minority in many of the countries.

And Lenin never participated in the reformist deviations of the Second International. In his collected works, you will find articles from all periods, analyzing and criticizing the international conferences, and the main parties. However highly he estimated Kautsky and Bebel, he criticized their deviations from the Marxian line. Once when the Mensheviks referred to the example of Bebel, Lenin warned them, saying that if Bebel sometimes stepped into a morass, he picked himself out again, but no one can do the same. After 1909, when the "Way to Power" was published, Kautsky began to depart from the Marxian line more and more and there was consequently antagonism to the left radicals—Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin, Franz Mehring and others. And then, at the beginning of the war, Lenin explains that the centrist position of Kautsky is a hypocritical form of social-patriotism and worse than open betrayal.

But even the radicals were criticized by Lenin. Rosa Luxemburg did not wholly understand the importance of a strongly centralized party. This was the result of her incorrect theoretical conception of capitalist accumulation.

On the question of imperialism and the self-determination of nations Lenin criticized the views of many left radicals.

On February 1, 1914, Lenin wrote a statement to the secretary of the Second International, in order to explain the differences between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. He pointed out how the Russian party, in 1909 and 1910, had condemned the liquidators; in this question the differences are irreconcilable. The organizational committee, elected in 1912 by the Mensheviks, has formally abandoned the liquidators, but actually tolerates and endorses them. Then the same questions which in all countries divide the reformists and the Marxists appear also between the Mensheviks and Bolsheviks. Just as irreconcilable are many differences caused by the fact that the liquidators fight against revolutionary slogan in the legal papers. They explain that the demands for the republic and the confiscation of the landlords' lands are not suitable. And their arguments cannot be discussed in the legal papers. Therefore their attitude must be regarded as treacherous. On the national question, there are differences: the Mensheviks advocated autonomy where the party advocated the right to separation; they tend to a nationalist point of view. Within the party, the national question also causes differences: the party does not accept the autonomy of national federations. The liquidators advocate blocs with bourgeois parties. The mensheviks do not admit that the Bolsheviks have a crushing majority among the Russian proletariat; they have artificial organizations abroad. With concrete facts, Lenin proves that the Bolsheviks have the majority among the organized proletariat, and that experience has proved the organization method of the Bolsheviks to be correct.

Mrs. Smith Helps Out!

What One Woman Did in the Great British Strike

By FLORENCE PARKER.

MRS. JACK SMITH was one of the women who can truthfully be described as splendid in the general strike.

From the very first minute she came out four square behind her man and behind her class. It was not Mrs. Jack Smith of whom the capitalist papers wrote so gleefully that the women were urging their men to stay at work. No, she remembered early, on May Day even, the advice of Margaret Bondfield and Lord Nelson and determined that chief duty during the strike, if it came, was not at the cooking stove.

And it didn't end at tying red ribbons on the children, either.

Mrs. Jack Smith turned up every morning early at the rooms of the strike committee; she attended strike meetings, where she sold copies of the strike bulletins; she sang fervently at concerts and she lectured all and sundry on the justness of the strikers' cause. She became more and more rabid as the days went by. Her husband was amazed and rather proud. Her children sat thru the long hours at school and listened to the shameful anti-strike propaganda of their "impartial" teacher, secure in the knowledge that tonight, long after they ought to have been in bed, they would be taking part in a concert round at



By Rose Pastor Stokes

the strike committee's room.

Bread- and dripping sandwiches served up to the strains of the Red Flag were the staple diet of the Smith family during the strike.

A revolution also took place—a nice, peaceful one with no bloodshed or firing of guns—when Mrs. Jack Smith announced that for the duration of the strike, and possibly after the armistice, each member of the family was expected to share in the household duties.

"I have something more important to do," she said, thus showing how

completely the "red terror" had got her in its clutches.

The height of Mrs. Jack Smith's triumph—or shame, as it might be called by some!—came on the evening of the strike concert.

She had for some time past been sure that the vicar was "not sound about the strike." Then he had lent the recreation room to the strike committee and she felt a little mean about her former suspicions, till at the end of the concert he announced that he could not allow the Red Flag to be sung.

The chairman looked nervous, the audience was flabbergasted, and the vicar was revealed as decidedly unsound about the strike.

But nothing could hold Mrs. Jack Smith back in these days. The strike was, to some extent, the personal possession of the Smiths and their mates. Its progress must be ensured at all costs and nothing must be done to detract from its fair name. And why shouldn't the Red Flag be sung? Mrs. Smith was, it must be admitted, rather an extremist about the sort of song she sung at the end of meetings. At the same time she had a lady-like sense that the vicar was the "host" since it was, presumably, his room.

Up she sprang, rather pink and nervous, but quite determined.

Her shrill voice carried quite well and she was heartily cheered when she said:

"All right, we won't sing the Red Flag, but what's wrong with the Internationale?"

That is the true story about Mrs. Smith and the strike concert.

You see what had happened to her. She had simply lost all respect for the powers that be. She was part of the

general strike; she was, in short, a class-conscious working woman.

And then the strike was ended.

Mrs. Smith folded the yards of red ribbon somewhat sorrowfully; still they'd probably be needed again. She folded also all the numerous strike bulletins she had collected and put them inside the family bible with the children's birth certificates. You simply cannot say how far a woman will go when she gets her family, and the family bible and a general strike and the class struggle all muddled up together.

But Mrs. Jack Smith simply refused to return to normal, if by normal you mean her pre-strike life.

Not she! She was always bothering people about their trade union membership. Her shopping, such as it was, she took to the Co-op. even though there were other stores nearer at hand.

Stupidity.

By JOHN B. CHAPPLE.

Legs, legs, legs,
A city of silken legs,
And a city of windows of food,
And a city of human bugs
That think that the only good
Is in legs, legs, legs,
And in food, food, food.
While the masters chuckle in glee
At what the bugs fail to see.



Trying to Win the Women

IT has become a commonplace to say that the working class women are a tremendous factor in modern social, economic and political life. They are playing a large part in industry. They are slowly entering the trade unions. And they are also becoming an influence in politics.

As usual in this country, the first to realize and to utilize this factor in their interests were the capitalists. They spared neither money nor effort to win the women for capitalism. In this they were ably assisted by the church, the newspapers, the schools, etc.

Society Women Patronizing Their "Poor Sisters."

WHEN you see the rich, so-called society women taking pains to help the women of the "lower" classes you must understand the reason. These rich matrons are just as fully class conscious as their men. They understand how vitally important it is for the maintenance of capitalist rule to secure the allegiance and support of the working girl and working woman for the capitalist parties and leadership.

The working girl and working wo-

man can vote. They know how to fight as is being splendidly demonstrated in the textile strike in Passaic, New Jersey. They are intelligent, energetic and therefore of incalculable value to the struggles of their sweethearts, husbands, fathers and brothers.

Mrs. Coolidge Helping the Cause.

MRS. Coolidge is helping her husband who is helping the capitalists against the workers. That's why you see Mrs. Coolidge on this picture laying the cornerstone of a new building for the Young Women's Christian Association in Washington, D. C.

Why is she doing it? Because the Y. W. C. A. has become the center of capitalist education and training for large numbers of working girls. Because there a whole system is being applied to corrupt the minds and hearts of these young girls with respect and devotion to the existing capitalist order.

In short, it is because the Y. W. C. A. and similar institutions are trying to win the working girls away from their class, that Mrs. Coolidge and other capitalist women are "extending" themselves in favor of these institutions.



Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the president, laying the cornerstone of the new Y. W. C. A. building in Washington, D. C.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

STOCKINGS \$3.22 A PAIR
SHOES \$9.22 A PAIR
RENT \$30.22 A MONTH

WORK HARD
SMILE CONTINUALLY AND
LOOK PRETTY ON FIFTEEN DOLLARS A WEEK

DON'T COMPLAIN
DON'T ORGANIZE
DON'T CALL YOUR SOUL YOUR OWN.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly

Edited by Jonny Red

Vol. 1.

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No. 3

BIG NEWS

Elections are coming and the politicians all over the country are beginning to call each other names. The democrats are calling the republicans crooks and the republicans are calling the democrats horse-thieves. They are probably both right. Some day the workers will get wise and will quit voting for these old parties and get a Labor Party of their own.

Fairy Tale.

A skunk was walking along when he met a rabbit. The rabbit beat it quick and when he got a distance away he asked "what time is it?" "Why do you run away?" the skunk asked. And the rabbit said: "Because I just took a bath and don't feel like taking another one right away!"

Outside of that the skunk is a nice animal.



Look What That Red-Headed Kid Of Ours Is Doing!

This picture shows Johnny Red's father and mother all excited because Johnny was made editor of The Tiny Worker. Watch for next Saturday's issue with a picture of Johnny Red himself. Are you ready?

REMEMBER!

For the best thing sent in to the TINY WORKER, a story, a "funny," a fairy tale or anything else, Johnny Red will put your name on top of the issue as editor. Some class. Write something now!

Special

The Young Pioneers of America (those are little boys and girls who help older workers fight the boss) are collecting money for their little paper "The Young Comrade." The boy or girl who collects most money will come to Chicago and be editor of the Young Comrade for one issue. Better ask your folks for some and send it to The Young Pioneers, 1111 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Short Story

Johnny Jones had a little dog called "Bum." One day it was awfully warm and Bum's tongue was hanging out. "Get down," Johnny said, "let's go swimming." And they did. On the way back the wet dog shook himself as a lady was passing and she got all wet. Boy was she mad! When Johnny told his father about it, his dad laughed. "That was my boss's wife," he said. "She has plenty of money they make from my work to buy herself another dress, take the dog swimming again and be sure to pass that same lady."

A Poem

A guy I hate
Is Mister Ross,
He gives low wages!
That bird's my boss.

Life and Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti!

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

DEATH draws near to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The denial of a new trial by the supreme court of Massachusetts hammers home again to the workers the terrible truth that the two innocent Italian workers are but a step from the electric chair.

It is now a month more than six years since they were arrested and charged with the murder of Frederick Parmentier, the paymaster of the Slater and Merrill Shoe Company of South Braintree, Massachusetts; they were also accused of having murdered Parmentier's guard. And in the six years of their arrest and trial and approaching death sentence the workers throughout the entire world have expressed their protest unmistakably, both in resolutions and in demonstrations, against the proposed legal assassination of these two formerly obscure workers. It was the splendid demonstrations of solidarity from all sections of the working class, in all the countries of Europe and Latin America, that prevented the death of Sacco and Vanzetti when they were threatened a few years ago. And the growing protest that is now being renewed throughout the world may again stay the black hand of capitalist injustice.

A few weeks before their arrest, the little group of Italian workers to which Sacco and Vanzetti belonged in East Boston got word of the arrest without warrant of law of two Italian printers in New York, Salsedo and Elia. The two printers were being held in the offices of the department of justice in Park Row, New York, and were being slated for deportation as dangerous reds. This was in the period of the heyday of Mitchell Palmer and his red raids and terrorism and frightfulness, the days when the mildest progressives, protestants and liberals were bunched together with syndicalists, socialists, Communists and anarchists as "reds" and therefore subject, if foreign born, to deportation, and, if native, to the firing squad the next morning.

His group sent Vanzetti to investigate what they could do for Elia and Salsedo. Vanzetti returned with an appeal for financial aid for the hiring of a lawyer and a proposal to hold mass meetings at which to raise the required sum. But a few nights before the meeting, at which Vanzetti was to be announced as a speaker, he and Sacco were arrested on the murder charge. On the same morning, the news came that Salsedo had been killed by a fall from the fourteenth story of the building in Park Row where he had been illegally held prisoner by the D. of J. The latter stoutly maintained that he had jumped out of his own accord; but those who have read the affidavit of Elia who was summarily deported, know that the worthy agents of the government department failed to extort any "confession" of guilt from the innocent Salsedo despite all their tortures which preceded his fall to the pavement below.

It is sufficient to have the slightest knowledge of American frame-up methods to realize how, combined with the anti-red and anti-foreign sentiment which had been whipped up to a high pitch at that time, it was easy to secure a conviction against the two Italians in Massachusetts. A score of witnesses testified that neither of the two was within miles of the murder when it occurred; but in this case their testimony was dismissed with the phrase: "You know, these wops stick together every time."

The star witnesses for the state were caught time and again in palpable falsehoods, in conflicting testimony, to say the least. But neither did that sway the jurors or judge to a decent verdict.

As the trial proceeded it no longer mattered whether or not the numerous witnesses proved one thing or another about the real murder. Prosecution and judge had swerved in their attack and demanded the heads of Vanzetti and Sacco because they were workers who had fought for their

class; because they were foreigners, and, ipso facto, enemies of society.

The judge, in his remarks to the jury, waved the red, white and blue almost into tatters. He adjured the twelve peers of the defendants to do their duty to the "boys who had done their duty in Flanders Fields." It was difficult to differentiate between the prosecution and the honorable occupant of the judicial chair. The black-robed alquist of capitalist injustice was as ready to pounce upon the victims as the attorneys for the state.

Sacco and Vanzetti were found guilty. Glee there was only in those quarters which had been troubled by the organizing work of the two Italian workers who were every ready to fight in behalf of their oppressed brothers and comrades. The shoe manufacturers were satisfied; the anti-red hysteria put two more notches into its gun. But the electro-

cution of the two workers was delayed for a time. The mighty voice of protest from the throats of millions, literally millions of workers throughout the world, the huge demonstrations in front of every American embassy halted the legal murder for a few years.

An appeal was filed for a new trial some three years ago. A hearing of the five motions for a new trial was set for January 11, 1926. And on May 12, 1926, the supreme court denied them a new trial.

The impending menace of death to these two workers, who have fought bravely for their principles, denying nothing, withdrawing nothing, brought a new wave of protest and solidarity with their cause. The cause of labor's struggle for freedom, happiness and union was what they stood for. And they were the symbol of the more bitter struggle for these things which is

fought by the worker who comes to America from another land. The appeal of their cause was so universal that it had been endorsed by anarchists and conventions of the A. F. of L., by socialists and Communists, by liberals, churchmen and the I. W. W.

With death looming grimly Vanzetti appealed to the people, to the workers as the only ones who could save Sacco and himself. International Labor Defense, to which he addressed his appeal, immediately answered with a call for aid and protest and solidarity. Meetings everywhere. A broad and enlightening stream of publicity. Resolution of support. Financial aid.

As the judicial tools of a cynical capitalism goad these two workers to their death, labor must remember the last words of Bartolomeo Vanzetti: "They are preparing the fire on which to burn us alive. . . Only the people can give us life and freedom. . ."

Under the Southern Cross

By A VOYAGER.

THE young Brazilian, pampered son of a rich widow, was returning home. Blond, tall and gay of heart, he had spent his time at college in "the states" breaking hearts and wasting his mother's substance in riotous living. She had recalled him to Rio to keep him in range of the maternal eye lest worse befall.

As the boat heaved onward day after day, headed southeast around the continental triangle whose eastern tip at Pernambuco lies in a longitude a thousand miles east of New York, the young Brazilian whiled the weary hours away teaching the "unattached" girls the Charleston and bantering with two young Argentinians, also college boys going home, concerning the coming war between Brazil and Argentina.

THE war to be is accepted as a certainty. The moot point is, who is going to win, Argentine or Brazil?

The Brazilian boasted of the great resources of his country, the fourth largest country of the world, with more man power, besides, than Argentina has. Brazil would crush Argentina with sheer force of numbers and, while doing so, sweep over little Uruguay between as the hosts of Kaiser Wilhelm swept over Belgium in 1914. Especially if Uruguay added the hated Argentina. A Uruguayan on the boat shrugged his shoulders and admitted his country's weakness.

The Argentine lads were equally as sure that Argentine would win the war. One of the two boys, the most forceful of them, felt his confidence enhanced by his own present triumph, he having won out against the Brazilian in a silent war for the clandestine favors of a Danish girl going south to marry her fiancé, but who had succumbed, as many a maiden does, to the witchery of the ocean under tropical moons, and given her caresses if not her heart to the Argentinian in the propitious shadows of the lifeboat davits as the boat plunged forward during the tropic nights with the phosphores gleaming in the foaming torrent at the stern and the southern cross hung sparkling in the heavens above the bow.

THE Argentinian was just as sure that Argentine would win the war. Argentine was more progressive, and he ridiculed the motto, "Order and Progress," as lettered on the Brazilian flag. "The macacos" have neither order nor progress," he snorted.

The Argentinian boasted of the strength of the Argentine army and navy. He had a host of friends in the navy. An assignment of 150 naval officers from Argentina was in the United States learning the art of war from the "peaceful" Yankees, who also were assisting his country by loaning millions and millions of dollars to Argentina, besides great industrial investments.

"Macaco," a deprecatory term meaning a malformed or misbegotten being, or ape.



The more the United States exerts itself in favor of harmony between Peru and Chile the more strained become the relations between the two. Isn't it peculiar?

"The monkeys," he said, referring to the Brazilians, "thrive on bananas." That would probably have settled the argument, but the Brazilian retorted that Argentina is one of Brazil's best markets for bananas. "If monkeys thrive on bananas, then the Argentinians are monkeys, not we. We raise them, but you eat them."

A professor of sociology from a Yankee college intervened. He was a gray-haired but well-preserved old codger, unready to yield to youth; as was apparent by his having brought on board in the status of wife a very young woman easy to look upon, whose anxious and perhaps indignant parents had to be placated by numerous radiograms.

The professor proved, to his own satisfaction, that there was no reason for enmity between Argentine and Brazil. Historically, he proved that neither country had wronged the other. Ethnologically, of course, both were inferior to the "higher" Anglo-Saxons, but both were Latins and

should "get along together," even if one spoke Spanish and the other Portuguese. Geographically they were not quarreling about boundary lines. And as both countries were large and the populations small, if they would only practice birth control—a panacea for all social ills for the professor and his attractive companion—they had no reason for war. War between them was "quite illogical, quite. . ."

BUT in spite of it being quite illogical, the government of Brazil, controlled by British imperialism, and the government of Argentina, ruled by Wall Street bankers, proceed arming and preparing for conflict.

All of which goes to show that when Brazil and Argentina go to war with each other neither will win the war. The victor will be either Morgan or Rothschild, either the United States or Great Britain will triumph, while the young Brazilians and the young Argentinians will officiate as cannon fodder.

This was not, and is not expected to be, comprehensible to professors of sociology.

Sacco and Vanzetti

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL YET BE FREE

By Samuel A. Herman

Men of iron, staunch and true,

Brave as lions, as firm too—

We salute you!

And we promise:

That the future shall be brighter,

That your burdens shall be lighter,

That we never forget a fighter

On the side of Labor's ranks;

That you shall yet be free!

Brothers, so loyal to our Cause,

Comrades, who knew not the word:

"Pause!"

We greet you!

And we promise:

That plutocracy shall be shocked,

That the cells shall be unlocked,

That the hangman shall be mocked,
Standing by an empty rope;
That you shall yet be free!

So wait a little longer—
Six long miserable years
Have already passed into
The waters of the distant past

Beyond recall;
Six years that were black
As death; full of torture
As a horrible nightmare—

A dream of Eternal duration.
So Comrades, what matters a few days?
Wait!

The Giant of Labor rises,
And proclaims with voice of thunder
And eyes that hurt lightnings
At the Lords of Wealth:

THAT YOU SHALL YET BE FREE!



The Week in Cartoons

By M. P. Bales

